

# 'Aftaler' eller krige? Om Trump går sammen om økonomi med Xi og mødes med Putin, vil afgøre det

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 13. maj, 2018* – En japansk avis har rejst den mulighed, at præsident Donald Trumps afgørende topmøde den 12. juni med lederen af D.P.R.K., Kim Jong-un, måske får tilslutning fra Kinas præsident Xi Jinping. Denne rapport, med en unavngiven amerikansk embedsmand som kilde, er slet ikke blevet bekræftet. Men muligheden for, at lederne af de tre våbenhvilelande i Koreakrigen vil mødes, med det inkluderede mål at afslutte krigen med en traktat, er meget betydningsfuld for, at dette topmøde vil fremme fred og økonomisk fremskridt i verden.

Det er imidlertid vigtigere, at præsident Trump træffer beslutningen om at følge sin egen kampagne for Alexander Hamiltons »Amerikanske System« for at »gøre Amerika stort igen«, eller han i stedet følger det britiske system for store profitter fra handel og billig arbejdskraft, som hans parti og rådgivere påtvinger ham.

Hvorfor? Fordi en beslutning til fordel for det Amerikanske System betyder at gå ind i et samarbejde med Kinas fremragende Bælte & Vej Initiativ for store infrastrukturprojekter, som i sig selv er en kulmination af årtier, og atter årtier, af, at kineserne har lært og vedtaget Hamiltons økonomi med kinesiske karaktertræk. Og det vil gøre præsident Trumps Korea-»aftale« til en succes.

Præsident Moon Jae-in fra Sydkorea har allerede fremlagt en

fredsplan til den nordkoreanske leder, der omfatter byggeri af ny infrastruktur for at integrere Koreahalvøen i Bælte & Vej Initiativet; så selv om den tredje leder, der er bragt på bane for topmødet den 12. juni i Singapore, skulle vise sig at være præsident Moon, så vil det afgørende spørgsmål fortsat være det samme.

Udenrigsminister Pompeos diskussion i dag på »Fox News Sunday« om forberedelsen til dette topmøde viste det store problem med indflydelsen, der kommer fra britisk imperieøkonomi. »Private amerikanske firmaer – og ikke amerikanske skatteborgerpenge – vil gå ind og hjælpe Nordkorea med at udvikle en økonomi for det 21. århundrede«, hvis landet opgiver sine programmer for atomvåben og ballistiske missiler, sagde Pompeo.

Disse selskabers visioner om profit vil støde samme med det integrerede projekt for atomafrustning og fred: At bringe Koreahalvøen ind i hele udviklingen med den Eurasiske Landbro, hele omfanget af ny konnektivitet fra Japan til Paris og Madrid.

Schiller Instituttets præsident Helga Zepp-LaRouche sagde til Kinas Weixing Satellite Communications, at, hvis Trump vælger den britiske model, vil det føre til en dybtgående, økonomisk krise for USA og verden. »Under sådanne omstændigheder vil hele det transatlantiske system synke ned i kaos. Hvis han går ... med Bælte & Vej Initiativet, vil dette nye, økonomiske fællesskab i Eurasien få den direkte modsatte virkning.«

Præsident Trump har fortsat med at have denne impuls, selv med konfliktspørgsmålet om handel med Kina. Den 13. maj tweetede han, »præsident Xi fra Kina og jeg arbejder sammen for at give et massivt, kinesiske telefonselskab, ZTE, en måde, hvorpå det kan komme tilbage i erhvervslivet, hurtigt. For mange jobs i Kina tabt. Handelsministeriet instrueret i at få det gjort!«

Bælte & Vej kan entydigt få Trumps Korea-»aftale« til at fungere.

Præsidenten ønsker tydeligvis en omfattende Mellempøsten- »aftale« med Iran og mener, at intensivt økonomisk pres – bedre kaldet finanskrigsførelse – vil skaffe aftalen. Men han har retning direkte mod den britiske, geopolitiske fælde. Britiske efterretningsaktiver i Israel og Saudi-Arabien ønsker ikke en ny Iran- »aftale«, men en Iran-krig, endnu et trin på nedstigningen i krigene fra Irak til Libyen, Syrien og Yemen, der fører til krigshelvedet med atommagten Rusland.

Trump kan intet opnå i Sydvestasien uden topmødet med Putin, som han tydeligvis ønsker, og som britisk og amerikansk efterretning er rasende for at forhindre ham i at få.

Igen, fra Weixing Satellite Communications 13. april, »I et interview med nærværende nyhedstjeneste, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Institutet, at, jo hurtigere, præsident Trump og den russiske præsident kan mødes, desto hurtigere kan de gøre en ende på faren for en konflikt. 'På præcis det tidspunkt, hvor præsident Trump gav udtryk for dette ønske, blev mange operationer i USA sat i gang for at forhindre dette i at finde sted'.«

Helga Zepp-LaRouches forudsigelse her involverer ligeledes, at Trumps USA selv vender tilbage til det »Amerikanske Økonomiske System« i Hamiltons tradition, som det specificeres i de »fire nye love«, som hendes mand, Lyndon LaRouche, foreslog i 2014. Disse forholdsregler begynder med genindførelsen af Glass/Steagall-loven, der vil bryde de største Wall Street-banker og Londoncentrerede banker op, uden hvilket det finanskrak, hun advarede om, kan bortfejle alle »aftaler«.

*Foto: Præsident Trumps rejse til Tyskland og G20-topmødet. Præsident Donald J. Trump og præsident Xi Jinping. 8. juli, 2017. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)*

---

# **Gennembruddene i Korea bevise princippet! Den Nye Silkevej er vejen til fred. LaRouchePAC Internationale Webcast, 11. maj, 2018.**

Engelsk udskrift:

Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle!  
The New Silk Road Is The Path to Peace.

LaRouche PAC International Webcast

MATTHEW OGDEN: Good afternoon. It's May 11, 2018. My name is Matthew Ogden and you're joining us for our weekly strategic

broadcast from [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com).

As you can see on the screen here, the title of our show is "Korea Breakthroughs Are Proof of Principle; New Silk Road Is the

Path to Peace". As many of our viewers might remember, in her New Year's address on January 1st of this year, Helga Zepp-LaRouche declared that 2018 must be the year that geopolitics is overcome; and that a New Paradigm of win-win relations and win-win cooperation is fully embraced.

In a discussion this afternoon, Helga Zepp-LaRouche called attention to those remarks that she delivered on New Year's Day;

and stated that we're seeing real breakthroughs on this front globally. We're seeing the forging of a new relationship between

China and India with the meetings that have occurred between President Modi and President Xi Jinping, as we've reported

previously. We're seeing a realignment underway between China and Japan, which has been one of the leading geopolitical rivalries in the Asia-Pacific region. And of course, we're seeing the historic breakthroughs now occurring in Korea, which

clearly China has also played a major role in advancing and in securing.

All of these developments should show us that the possibility for achieving the challenge that Helga Zepp-LaRouche

posed in that New Year's message, is very real; and is very real

within this year – 2018. No matter how incredulous you may have

been when she first delivered those remarks, look at how far we've come. If we continue to keep our eye on the big picture strategically, and to understand what is at stake, we'll be able

to keep a laser focus on the strategy which she laid out in those

remarks. Remember, we have two paradigms that are now acting on

this planet which cannot continue to coexist. Under the old paradigm of geopolitics in which major powers compete with one another for dominance and hegemony, war is the inevitable consequence, as we've experienced time and time again. Not only

in the 20th Century, but really going all the way back to ancient

Greece; that is the so-called Thucydides trap. But under the New

Paradigm, we recognize that in the age of thermonuclear weapons,

war is no longer a viable option if we wish mankind to survive.

Rather, we must embrace the idea of a community of common destiny, as President Xi Jinping of China has characterized

it;

in which sovereign nations, with mutual respect, cooperate with

each other under the framework of win-win relations and common benefit in confronting and overcoming the common challenges of mankind. That latter New Paradigm is now proving itself, with the great potential that we see for a breakthrough on the Korean

Peninsula serving as an excellent case in point. As you'll see,

the Silk Road, the One Belt, One Road Initiative, is proving to

be the key which is unlocking all of these breakthroughs that we're now watching develop in front of our eyes.

Now, I'm sure that many Americans have been following this news, obviously; including the dramatic developments over just the past several days with Secretary Pompeo's secret trip to meet

with Kim Jong-un. That's what's depicted in this picture [Fig.

1] that we have on the screen here. He negotiated the release of

the final American hostages who were being held by North Korea.

You probably saw the images the previous week, as we have here on

the screen [Fig. 2] of the historic summit between President Kim

Jong-un and President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, which took place in the Demilitarized Zone. However, what many Americans might not be knowledgeable of, is the content of these meetings.

You saw the photographs, but what was discussed? And how did this possibility for peace on the Korean Peninsula be advanced as

far as it has been? The key moment in that meeting between President Moon and President Kim Jong-un took place when

President Moon of South Korea handed Kim Jong-un a thumb drive.

This thumb drive contained detailed plans for new rail routes, new power development projects, and other infrastructure projects

for North Korea. What President Moon called a “new economic map

for the Korean Peninsula.” So, here’s how that plan was described in an article that was published on the website [citylab.com](http://citylab.com) under the title “A Genius Plan to Modernize North Korea’s Trains”. As you can see here [Fig. 3], the subtitle was

“In Korean Peace Talks, all eyes are on Denuclearization. But a

plan to link the nations’ railways could be far more transformative.” The article discusses in detail what is contained in this new economic map for the Korean Peninsula.

It

says:

“At the center of Moon’s New Economic Map of the Korean Peninsula is a railway modernization plan that’s much more than

an infrastructure project. It’s a key piece in the geopolitical

puzzle to connect North Korea to the world – and entice the regime to keep its promises. When it comes to the Korean Peninsula, North Korea’s denuclearization always gets top billing. But the agreement to re-link the railways between the two countries has the potential to be even more transformative than the promise of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

“As a first step, the rail project outlined in the Panmunjom Declaration would connect the railway from Seoul to Pyongyang, passing through Kaeseong in the North. Ultimately, it

would end in Shinuiju, North Korea, linking up at the border with

Dandong, China. But the ultimate plan drawn up by the South

Korean government is much more ambitious. It envisions an additional high-speed line from Seoul to Shinuiju via Pyongyang,

along with the modernization of six other railways traversing North Korea. Currently the rails there are so decrepit that trains can only average 50 kilometers an hour, and the rails would break under heavy loads. Retrofitting would allow speeds of

100 kilometers an hour and enable heavier loads.

“Most significantly, the plan would connect North Korea to China and Russia, allowing North Korea to ultimately become a crucial connector between East Asia and Europe. The Shinuiju-Dandong crossing is the hub of North Korea’s commerce with China; adding a high-speed train line would go a long way toward facilitating even more trade, in which South Korea could

also participate. The renovated Manpo Line, connecting to Jian,

China, would open another logistical connection between North Korea and China in addition to Dandong-Shinuiju. The improved Pyongra Line would connect to Russias Trans-Siberian Railroad, allowing overland freight transport from South Korea all the way

to Europe, while giving Russia a piece of the action for North Korea’s economic development.

“Taken together, these new connections raise the stakes that China and Russia have in North Korea – and that would incentivize them to ensure that North Korea remains stable and keeps the trains running. North Korea would share in these benefits, as its cities on these trade routes likely develop along the way. The Pyongra Line, for example, would connect South

Koreas two largest cities (Seoul and Busan) to North Koreas third

largest city (Chongjin) and its industrial zone with the highest

GDP per capita (Rajin).



“A version of the inter-Korean railway plan has existed for a while; the two Koreas even had a test run for the rail link in May 2007, having two trains cross the demilitarized zone on two spots.

“[T]here are reasons to be cautiously optimistic this time around. For starters, both South and North Korea specifically want this project. Its also consistent with what their neighboring countries want as well. China is raring to begin the

One Belt One Road Initiative, a massive infrastructure project that would enhance the physical connection between Europe and Asia. The inter-Korean railway could serve as the eastern extension, creating the overland connection between South Korea

and the prosperous Chinese cities across the Yellow Sea from the Korean Peninsula, including Beijing and Shanghai.

“A stable inter-Korean railway may also motivate Japan to finally begin working on the Korea-Japan undersea tunnel, a project that had been under discussion since the 1980s. If built,

it would be the longest undersea tunnel in the world, more than

four times the length of the Channel Tunnel between France and the United Kingdom. According to the South Korean government, the inter-Korean railway plan caught the attention of both the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Asian Development Bank – respectively led by China and Japan, with many other member nations – indicating international support for the inter-Korean railway plan. As wild as it sounds, we may see within our lifetime a Trans-Eurasian train ride from Tokyo to London – with a pit stop in Pyongyang for its delicious cold noodles.”

That’s by S. Nathan Park, who is an attorney at Georgetown University here in the Washington DC area.

But that vision, including the delicious cold North Korean noodles – I’ve never had them, but I’d be interested – that vision of a rail connection all the way from the tip of South Korea all the way to Western Europe; that {is} the vision of the Eurasian Land-Bridge or the New Silk Road as it’s been characterized going all the way back to the time it was first proposed by the LaRouche Movement and Helga Zepp-LaRouche in the early 1980s as a way of connecting the entire Eurasian continent. Then the tunnel between Japan and South Korea would be an added element of that connectivity. So that was what contained in the thumb drive that Kim Jong-un received from Moon Jae-in. That is what a new economic map for the Korean Peninsula entails. That article was published last Friday; a week ago. But what I’d like you to do, is to compare that development program with all the rail routes and otherwise what was described in that article, compare that – what was put appropriately into the context of connecting North and South Korea to China’s Belt and Road Initiative. Take what was just described there, and compare it to the contents of this video which you’re about to see some excerpts from. This video, which was produced by LaRouche PAC, titled “Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea.” This video was published on May 11, 2016 – exactly two years ago today. So, listen to the excerpts of this video that you’re about to see, which again, was published two years ago today – May 11, 2016. Compare it to what is being now

proposed in this New Economic Map for the Korean Peninsula as it's being called by the President of South Korea, which is the key to unlocking the potential for peace on the Korean Peninsula.

So, here's that video:

NARRATOR: The need for a policy of peace through development and win-win cooperation is evident across the globe,

but it is particularly stark in certain parts of the world.

The

Koreas are a case in point. The situation in this area represents both tremendous potential and imminent danger. The 71-year division of the Koreas has resulted in a present-day serious war danger, with an isolated North Korea suffering from

retarded economic growth, engaging in a series of suspected nuclear weapons and missiles tests; believing nuclear weapons were the only means of avoiding the fate of Iraq and Libya, who

submitted to Western demands to end their nuclear weapons programs, and were promptly bombed, their leaders killed, and the

nations left in ruins.

Is there a potential for cooperation there? Is there a pathway forward to the unification of Korea which could rather serve as an example for the rest of the world, showing that we can achieve peace through development? As recently as a couple

of years ago, significant steps were being made in a positive, and they remain a basis for hope. Around this time, there was intense deliberation around the first-ever cooperative

Russia-North Korea-South Korea industrial project. The Rason Special Economic Zone, centered around the North Korean port of

Rajin. The development of this port, situated near the mouth

of  
the Tumen River (itself the boundary of Russia, China, and  
North  
Korea), involved the participation of the major South Korean  
steel producer Pasco, the state rail company Korail, and the  
shipping company Hyundai Marine; bringing Russian coal through  
an  
upgraded North Korean port to the South Korean steel factory.  
Two main transport corridors would feed into the port region  
from  
China, Russia, and Mongolia, connect to the trans-Siberian  
railroad at Chita[ph] with the most crucial connections  
extending  
through Korea.

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE

: What we need to have is a mass  
movement for development.

NARRATOR: It is high past time for a New Paradigm. To move  
forward with a peace through development outlook and to shun  
the  
policies of those who would prefer war.

ZEPP-LAROUICHE

: Because China has embarked in the  
policy of the New Silk Road, the Maritime Silk Road, the One  
Belt, One Road policy, a huge infrastructure project to  
connect  
all the countries of Eurasia through infrastructure  
development  
and high technology investments.

NARRATOR: China's stated foreign policy of win-win  
cooperation, an active program of creating a New Silk Road

development corridor, is a path forward which both North and South Korea can contribute to, and benefit from.

PRESIDENT XI JINPING [translated]: China is firmly committed to the path of peaceful development. It is committed to growing friendship and cooperative relations with all countries in the world.

NARRATOR: The historic identity of Korea has its roots in the Silk Road. The former capital, Gyeongju, being a major port city on the ancient Silk Road. Just this past August, the inaugural conference of the Silk Road network of universities was held there. At the conference, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke of precisely the need for peace through development and win-win cooperation; while Mike Billington of {EIR} reiterated the need to move forward with projects like the Rason port development project, elaborated in more depth in the recent report, "The Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge". It can be jumping-off point for the bonanza which has been spoken of in achieving a peaceful unification of North and South. In addition to this keystone port development project, which can serve as an economic boon to all countries on the Tumen River, crucial rail links should be completed which can allow for the fulfillment of the vision of a Eurasian Land-Bridge extending from Pusan to Rotterdam. Rail originating in South Korea can connect directly to the Chinese New Silk Road Belt through rebuilding connection across the border. And connections in

the

North can also be directly fed into the trans-Siberian railroad;

integrating roughly 75 million Koreans into a framework of great

economic potential.

South Korea has begun to pave the way for the future of energy – thermonuclear fusion – with their Kaestar

superconducting tokomak device in Daejong. With this frontier

potential and an expanded skilled labor force, Korea could

demonstrate in an even more dramatic way the possibilities for development when the false debate over limited resources is

done

away with. In fact, Korea could help to show mankind what his

future could look like. Korea can be a mirror to the world of

what a true human culture can look like. This culture has

long

placed great value on the performance of beautiful Classical

music [music in background]. This is not only the performance of

pieces of the great European composers, but Korea has made its

own contribution to a world Classical culture through a genre of

Korean art songs. A particularly beautiful one – “Longing for

Kum-kang Mountain”. Rather than being an example of how quickly

the world could devolve into all-out war, a tragedy which our

human species cannot and should not enable, a peace through

development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could

serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species

can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to

usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development.

OGDEN: So, again, that was some excerpts from a video which

was published exactly two years ago today, on May 11, 2016, under the title "Peace Through Development: The Path to a Unified Korea." The link to the full video is available in the description below.

But indeed, the concluding words of that video, which was published two years ago, have now proven to be very prescient indeed. "[A] peace through development approach leading to the unification of Korea, could serve as an example to the world of how quickly our human species can turn on a dime, rejecting the foolish ways of the past, to usher in a New Paradigm of cooperation and economic development." Those were the words that concluded that video. And that's exactly what we're seeing happening today. The example has been set on the Korean Peninsula. It now serves as a model for what could happen around the world, and how quickly things can change. But think about it, two years ago, while we still had President Barack Obama as President of the United States, and the threat of nuclear war was hanging over our heads like a Sword of Damocles. Two years ago, did anyone imagine that in two years' time we would be experiencing the kind of extraordinary breakthroughs that we're now watching development between those two Presidents? The Presidents of North and South Korea. Did anybody imagine that in two years' time, you could be seeing the cessation of hostilities on the Korean Peninsula? The freeing of all the hostages? The

beginnings of talks to denuclearize the entire peninsula? And these warm gestures of friendship between these two Presidents;  
moving in the direction of some form of unification of the economic capabilities of that peninsula? This new economic map  
for the Korean Peninsula? Did anybody imagine two years ago that  
that's what we would be seeing at this point in time? Honestly, I produced that video; and even I, at that time, was somewhat incredulous as to how fast this could actually come  
into being. If someone had asked me at that time, "Do you really  
think that this stalemate, which has been in a state of frozen conflict for twice the amount of time that you have been alive  
—  
over 70 years. Do you honestly believe that two years from now,  
we'll be watching the Presidents of these two countries shaking  
hands and entering into these historic partnerships?" If somebody had travelled back in time at that point from the present, and shown me this tweet from President Donald Trump, I  
would have told them that "No, c'mon, you're pulling my leg!"; including the fact that Donald Trump would be President of the United States. I also would have thought that was a joke. But  
in all seriousness, who would have thought that we'd be reading a  
tweet [Fig. 4] like this: "Donald J Trump. The highly anticipated meeting between Kim Jong-un and myself will take place in Singapore on June 12. We will both try to make it a very, very special moment for world peace." But that tweet really happened, and this meeting is really set. A few short hours after greeting the three remaining US hostages who had



been

freed from North Korea at Andrews Air Force Base, once the plane

carrying them and Secretary Mike Pompeo touched down on US soil,

President Trump issued that tweet. That meeting is set to go forward; a very historic moment. A meeting between the President

of North Korea and the President of the United States.

But the lesson for all of us should be, we are living in truly historic times, and the possibility for real, dramatic, positive change in the direction of world peace, to use President

Trump's own words, the potential for change in that direction is

very real. As the video which we just watched made clear, as well as the article which I cited in the beginning of this broadcast, the reason that that possibility exists, the key to unlocking this entire puzzle, is because of China's New Silk Road

– the Belt and Road Initiative. When President Xi Jinping announced the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, literally everything changed. This created the basis for rejecting geopolitics and the legacy of conflict and war which has made these types of breakthroughs as we're now witnessing on the Korean Peninsula impossible up to that point. And President Xi

Jinping's announcement of this One Belt, One Road initiative created the framework instead for this kind of win-win cooperation and economic development between countries. As President Xi Jinping has called it, "win-win cooperation, a common destiny for mankind"; which provides not only the incentives for ending conflict, negating a state of war, but also

creates the basis for a real and durable peace. That basis, as a

positive form of peace, not just a negation of a state of war,

is

this kind of potential for mutually beneficial progress for all

nations involved. The point is, ideas can truly change the course of history. The vision which was contained in that video,

which was produced by LaRouche PAC two years ago, including the

excerpts which were included from a speech that Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave in which she called for a mass movement of economic development; that vision is now becoming real. These development projects, which are now serving as the vehicle for peace in Korea, are projects which the LaRouche movement has been

championing for decades. If you look at this process which is underway in Korea, together with all of the other development projects which are now moving forward elsewhere – such as the Transaqua program in Africa to refill Lake Chad; the Kra Canal project in Thailand; and countless other projects. The list goes

on and on. All of these projects which have been promoted by the

LaRouche movement for decades, all in the context of the idea of

a New Silk Road as the pathway to peace, these are now moving forward because of that history-changing initiative which President Xi Jinping took in 2013, when he launched the One Belt,

One Road initiative.

The critical point is that this breakthrough in Korea was made possible only means of the cooperation which took place between China, the United States, and Russia; this great powers

cooperation. As Kim Jong-un's second visit to China in less than

two months which occurred this week proves, President Xi Jinping

is playing {the} key role in guiding this peace process forward;

as President Trump himself has recognized and has repeatedly called public attention to. In tweets, speeches, public statements, and in press conferences, he has given President Xi

Jinping the credit.

But as we celebrate the anniversary again this week of Victory in Europe Day, or Victory Day as it's called, it was celebrated May 8 in Europe, and May 9 in Russia. This is the legacy of the Allies of World War II; the Allies under Franklin

Roosevelt's guidance, which defeated Hitler and defeated fascism.

But [who], in Franklin Roosevelt's vision, would go forward to form a peacetime coalition of great powers which would bring development to the entire world. That vision was derailed at the

time that Franklin Roosevelt died and Truman and Churchill instead guided the world into a Cold War which lasted for the remainder of the 20th Century. But now, finally, we have the opportunity to revive that vision and the breakthrough on the Korean Peninsula should herald the beginning of a New Paradigm of

this kind of great powers' relationship which can unlock these challenges which the world has faced for generations.

So, Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed this during her webcast yesterday. She emphasized that this breakthrough is due to the

tireless effort and vision which has been put forward over decades for these kinds of development projects which the LaRouche movement has been involved in intimately for connecting

the Korean Peninsula into this more broad New Silk Road, Eurasian

Land-Bridge idea. So, listen to what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to

say yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUICHE

: when Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-in met, President Moon gave his North Korean counterpart a thumb drive, and on that, there was a whole development plan for North Korea. And this involves three economic corridors; railway lines connecting all the way from South Korea through North Korea to China, and to the Trans-Siberian Railway. And there is now a big discussion, in Moscow in particular, about the Tumen River project. This is fantastic, because this is an economic development plan which involves Russia, China and North Korea, and it would make this region, which is now very little developed, into one of the big transport hubs for all of Asia. If this program goes ahead well, and the fact that Pompeo was just again in North Korea, preparing the summit between Trump and Kim, means, as of now, it's still on a very good track – that if these development projects would be implemented, you could have a complete economic miracle between the two Koreas, and this would really make the way for a peaceful unification, and integration into the Belt and Road Initiative, and transform this area of the world from a crisis spot, into one of the most prosperous regions. Now, for me, this development shows that if there is a good will on the side of the political leaders, you can take any crisis – {any} crisis – and solve it exactly the way this was solved, through back-channel discussions involving Russia, China, and the United States. And you know, it is an example that

with

good will, you can turn the worst crisis into its opposite and make it a hopeful perspective. So, one would really hope that this lesson is being learned, and that same method is being applied to the Middle East right now, using the fact that the New

Silk Road is already the most dynamic development on the planet,

that all the people can be brought to see the benefit of cooperating and joining into this development.

OGDEN: So again, the Korea breakthroughs are a model. This is a proof of principle, and this is a lesson that has to be learned and applied across the world, as Helga LaRouche said; including, emphatically, in the Middle East. So, while these extremely positive developments are taking place in Asia, not only the developments on the Korean Peninsula, but also as we mentioned, the realignment of China and Japan, the opening up of

new relations between China and India. While all of these very

positive developments in the direction of this New Paradigm are

taking place, on the other hand, a very dangerous situation is developing on the other side of the world in the Middle East.

Specifically in Syria and Iran, as well as in Yemen. The strikes

that have been launched just over the past few days by Israel into Syria, are clearly intended to inflame this region and to inflame a conflict with Iran; and are part of an array of other

provocations. If you put this together with President Trump's announcement that he is abandoning the Iran nuclear deal, we have

a very dangerous situation developing in that region. Helga Zepp-LaRouche warned that she is quite worried that this decision, under the influence of certain advisors in the Trump

administration, to abandon the Iran nuclear deal, could have a negative impact on the Korea process. She said later in that same webcast that the solution in Iran, the solution in Syria, the solution in the entirety of the Middle East, is to apply the Silk Road model in exactly the same way that it's being applied in the Korean Peninsula. Emphatically with the kind of great powers cooperation between Russia, China, and the United States that we've seen taking place in Korea. So, listen to what Helga Zepp-LaRouche had to say further in that webcast from yesterday:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: [A]ny peace plan, or any security architecture has to take into account the security interests of all participating countries. Obviously, given the condition of the entire Middle East, after the destructive wars in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, it is very clear that the only thing which will really solve the problems of this region would be what I have said many times before: You need the extension of the New Silk Road into the entire region, from Afghanistan to the Mediterranean, from the Caucasus to the Persian Gulf, and have a development plan for all of these countries as an integrated one. And this could only work if Russia, China, India, Iran, Egypt, the United States, and hopefully European countries, are all agreeing that this region must be economically built up. And the only way you can have peace in a region, and really get rid of terrorism, is if you have a perspective for the hope for the future.

So I would really hope that if President Trump says he has an alternative plan, a more comprehensive plan, that it should absolutely include joint ventures of the United States, Russia, China, India in the development of this region. A beginning was made between President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Modi when they met in Wuhan a week ago, where India and China said they would start joint development projects in Afghanistan, building a railroad from Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, China, and that would be the beginning of many other projects to follow. You need a comprehensive development plan for it to work. And so, I would really hope that President Trump would think in that direction, because I think that's the only way it could be stabilized. And I can only say, there must be a complete change in the attitude, because geopolitics is the stuff of which two world wars were made, and due to the fact that we have today May 9, we should really make a solemn commitment, "Never Again!" We cannot have world wars again! And this kind of destabilization has the potential of spinning out of control: If there would be a military conflict between Israel and Iran, which is not to be excluded at this point, it could spin out of control and lead to the extinction of civilization, so this is not stuff to be played with.

OGDEN: So again, as Helga LaRouche declared on January 1st of this year, 2018 must be the year that we end geopolitics. We're seeing a lot of very positive indications in that direction, but we're also seeing the danger that the reaction

against that is leading to a desperation which would be the impetus towards re-igniting these conflict zones and using them

to start a world war-type of situation. So, we have to have a very clear and urgent sense of necessity when we look at what Helga Zepp-LaRouche called for in her New Year's address January

1st of this year.

We should be encouraged by the breakthroughs that are taking place. We should apply these lessons, and we should recognize that the Silk Road – this vision of a new common destiny for mankind and peace through economic development – this has been the key which has allowed us to unlock this seemingly intractable

situation on the Korean Peninsula. It could be applied elsewhere. President Trump clearly understands that to a certain

extent; praising the role that President Xi Jinping has played and working very closely together with President Xi in the situation in Korea. But this must be extended to his view of the

entire world, and understanding that this great powers relationship is necessary to solve these conflicts worldwide.

So, this is the reason why we've now reprinted an updated form of this mass circulation pamphlet which LaRouche PAC is now

circulating. This is "LaRouche's Four Laws: The LaRouche 2018 Campaign to Win the Future; A New Paradigm for Mankind".

Obviously, the three pledges which comprise the LaRouche PAC 2018

campaign program are:

1. Stop this kind of Russia-gate coup attempt to undermine the Trump Presidency. [Which is not personally against Trump, but

this is a strategy to undermine the possibility for the great powers relationship that Trump is inclined towards between the United States and Russia, targetted specifically; but also



between the United States and China.]

2. President Trump must reciprocate China's offer to join the New Silk Road; and that the United States must fully come onboard with the Belt and Road Initiative on this idea of securing the common aims of mankind.

3. The United States must fully adopt Lyndon LaRouche's Four Laws for Economic Recovery, which are the pathway towards the United States fully embracing this New Paradigm of great project

development which is now beginning to sweep the globe [and must

be applied not just in these regions around the world, but also

must be brought right here to the United States for the economic

development vision which Lyndon LaRouche has championed here in

the United States for decades].

This would a return to the American System of Alexander Hamilton with the kind of national bank credit creation capabilities that our Federal government was endowed with under

our Constitution, and the use of that to have a crash program for

the development of fusion power. It would be done in conjunction

with Korea, as was mentioned in that video. And also the aggressive re-assertion of an expanded manned exploration of space.

So, that's what's contained in this LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the Future. As I said, it's now been printed; it's in circulation. You can get your hands either on a print copy, or it's accessible at the link that's in the description to

this video – [lpac.co/yt2018](http://lpac.co/yt2018). We encourage you; get your hands on that copy. Visit the action center, and become an active volunteer with the LaRouche PAC 2018 Campaign to Win the

Future.

There are a lot of positive developments which should give you optimism. That ideas truly can change the course of history.

But you should also feel a real sense of urgency that this is truly a race against time to secure the New Paradigm for the benefit of the entire globe.

Thank you very much for joining us today. Please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com), as I'm sure dramatic developments are yet to come.

---

# **Leibniz havde ret: Korea beviser, man kan ændre det værste til det bedste, hvis den politiske vilje er til stede**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 8. maj, 2018* – Alt imens massemediernes sørgede for, at den vestlige verdens opmærksomhed i dag var naglet til præsident Trumps tale, hvor han annoncerede, at USA trak sig ud af Iranaftalen – baseret på endnu en række britiskfabrikerede Store Løgne – så foregik dagens store begivenheder, der faktisk ændrer verdenshistorien, alle sammen på den asiatiske front.

\* Den kinesiske præsident Xi Jinping holdt et todages overraskelsesmøde den 7.-8. maj med den nordkoreanske leder Kim Jong-un i den kinesiske havneby Dalian, hvor de

diskuterede vejen frem på Koreahalvøen. Kim erklærede: »Så længe, relevante parter opgiver deres fjendtlige politikker og fjerner sikkerhedstrusler mod D.P.R.K., er der ingen grund til, at D.P.R.K. skal være en atomvåbenstat, og atomvåbenafrustning kan realiseres ... Jeg håber at opbygge gensidig tillid med USA gennem dialog.«

\* Den sydkoreanske præsident Moon Jae-ins forslag til nordkoreanerne om et »Nyt økonomisk kort over Koreahalvøen« skal angiveligt involvere byggeriet af »tre bælter«: en jernbane fra Sydkorea gennem Nordkorea og videre ind i Rusland; en jernbane, der løber i øst-vestlig retning langs det, der nu er den demilitariserede zone, eller DMZ; og endnu en nord-sydgående jernbane, som forlænges ind i Kina – og herfra kobler op til hele Bælte & Vej. Asiatiske medier promoverer ligeledes det historiske projekt for Tumen-floden som en del af pakken for politikken for Koreahalvøen.

\* Den kinesiske premierminister Li Keqiang ankom i dag til Japan til det første besøg af den kinesiske premierminister i otte år, til bilaterale diskussioner og til dernæst at deltage i det 7. ledermøde for Japan-R.O.K. (Republikken Korea; Sydkorea) den 9. maj. Li udtrykte sine forventninger om, at »de tre lande vil cementere tillid og søge samarbejde og bidrage til regional udvikling, fremgang og fred«.

Asien er stedet, hvor fremtiden i dag bygges, erklærede Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Det er den eneste del af verden, der vokser økonomisk, så meget, at det er lokomotivet, der trækker de øst- og centraleuropæiske økonomier og enhver anden nation, der er begavet nok til at tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej Initiativet. Der finder ingen reel økonomisk vækst sted i Europa eller USA, og der kan heller ikke komme nogen, før også de opgiver Det britiske Imperiums finanssystem, tilslutter sig Bælte & Vej og følger Lyndon LaRouches politik, der er nedfældet i de Fire Love.

»Det, der er ved at vokse frem, er et nyt sæt relationer

mellem nationer«, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, »nye relationer, baseret på win-win-samarbejde med færdsel i begge retninger«. Disse nye relationer er allerede i kraft, og de udgør kernen i det Nye Paradigme, som på lang sigt alene kan sikre den menneskelige races overlevelse.

De projekter, der nu diskuteres og bygges – Tumen-floden, Koreas »tre bæltter«, Transaqua i Afrika – er alle sammen *vore* projekter og politikker, som i årtier er blevet specificeret og promoveret af Lyndon LaRouche og hans medarbejdere. Og nu bevæger verden sig i denne retning; *vores* retning.

Det er tåbeligt og selvmorderisk at lade som om, dette fremvoksende Nye Paradigme ikke eksisterer, erklærede Zepp-LaRouche. De, der, ligesom Tysklands Angela Merkel, der belærer nationerne i Øst- og Centraleuropa om, at de ikke bør tilslutte sig Bælte & Vej, fordi EU har en bedre, mere »gennemskelig«, mindre »korrupt« »Europæisk-asiatisk Plan for Konnektivitet«, gør sig selv til grin over hele planeten. Selv enhver struds med respekt for sig selv er begyndt at hive hovedet op af sandet, for ikke at blive sammenlignet med Merkel, Macron og May.

Koreahalvøen, understregede Zepp-LaRouche, er et bevis på princippet om, at de værste situationer i verden kan transformeres til de bedste, så længe den politiske vilje er til stede – og i Korea har denne vilje vist sig at være der, kommende fra Kina, Rusland og USA.

Med det Nye Paradigme, der nu er ved at blive til virkelighed, og med Det britiske Imperiums finanssystem, der er ved at kollapse, er Imperiet nu i en situation, hvor de ikke kan vinde; men de kunne stadig lykkes med at få hele verden til at omkomme i flammehavet sammen med dem. De står tilbage med muligheden for at fremprovokere krige – som det er deres plan med den Iran-politik, som Trump i dag formulerede – og forlade sig på befolkningens godtroenhed med f.eks. at tolerere Det britiske Imperiums statskupforsøg mod Trump-administrationen.

Det er vores opgave, ifølge Zepp-LaRouche, at »uddanne befolkningen i det strategiske billede, hele billedet«, så de indser den eksistentielle fare, som britisk geopolitik frembyder, og således, at de kan handle på grundlaget for, at dette er den bedste, og muligvis sidste, mulighed for at redde civilisationen.

*Foto: Præsident Moon Jae-in (højre) og den nordkoreanske leder Kim Jong-un havde en kort samtale forud for deres topmøde, i lobbyen i Peace House, stedet for det Interkoreanske Topmøde 2018, i Punmunjeom den 27. april. (2018 Inter-Korean Summit Press Corps)*

---

## **Det, der står på spil, bag tirsdagens præsidentielle annoncering**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 7. maj. 2018* – Det af britisk efterretning anstiftede forsøg på at »kuppe« præsident Donald Trump gennem afsættelse eller lyssky retsforfølgelse, udkæmpes nu med mere og mere kraft. Lyndon LaRouches bevægelse har bidraget bravt til denne kamp gennem sit »Mueller-dossier«.

De britiske geopolitikeres fremstød for at tvinge Trump ud af præsidentskabet er nu blevet en total krigskonfrontation med Rusland og Kina, som bruger iscenesatte begivenheder til at forsøge at tvinge Trump ind i krige, hvis de ikke kan tvinge ham ud. De »udbryder-allierede« Israel og Saudi-Arabien bedriver krigsmageri imod Iran, Syrien og Libanon og begår folkemord imod Yemen; men de virkelige mål er Rusland og Kina.

Husk, at *formålet* for kampen mod det britiske anti-Trump-kup

var et nyt paradigme for internationalt samarbejde mellem store nationer, for fred og en genopretning af den økonomiske proces efter det ødelæggende London/Wall Street-krak i 2007-08 og Bush- og Obama-administrationernes konstante krige. Trumps planer for et sådant samarbejde og en sådan genopbygning, og imod sådanne krige, var grunden til, at amerikanerne kæmpede for at bevare ham i embedet. Det var grunden til, at de britiske geopolitikere og eliterne fra »Gamle Europa« erklærede ham krig.

For faktisk at besejre det britiske kup mod præsidenten kræver det, at vi besejrer den britiske krigskonfrontation mod Rusland og opnår dette nye paradigme. Og amerikanere kan ikke søge fred og økonomisk genoplivning samtidig med, at de tolererer forsøget på at tvinge præsident Trump ud – for i stedet at bringe en krigspræsident ind, som vi ikke behøver nævne her, og en Kongres, der forsøger at vedtage sanktioner, der fører til krig.

I det årti, der er gået, siden dette forfærdelige, globale krak og økonomiske kollaps i 2008, har Kina båret faklen for økonomisk vækst og for kredit til ny og mere produktiv vækst, næsten alene. I Bælte & Vej Initiativet, der har eksisteret siden 2013, og som Rusland har tilsluttet sig, og med voksende støtte fra Japan og samarbejde fra Indien, ligger det nye paradigme, som menneskeheden behøver.

Det boomer: Handel mellem Kina og de 71 nationer, der nu på signifikant vis deltager i Bælte & Vej, røg op på \$1,45 billion i 2017 med en stigning på mere end 10 % om året. Det er mere end handlen mellem USA og Kina og handlen mellem Vesteuropa og Kina lagt sammen, og med en næsten ligelig balance mellem eksport og import til og fra Kina. Disse lande bygger i fællesskab nye, højteknologisk infrastruktur, der øger deres befolkningers produktivitet.

I modsætning hertil klagede tyske industriselskaber i denne uge bittert til deres regering over, at de seneste, anti-

russiske sanktioner gav dem store tab og sagde, »Behovet for en politisk strategi for deeskalering er åbenlyst klart. Der er politikere nok, der forårsager konflikter eller vælger en konfronterende fremgangsmåde. Vi har brug for folk, der bygger broer, folk, der har modet til at indsætte deres politiske kapital til fordel for gensidig forståelse.« En sjælden indsigt for Tyskland.

Ved ikke at vedtage et nyt paradigme, står USA over for endnu et finanskarak; og det spilder den stærke relation, præsident Trump har med Kinas præsident Xi Jinping og tydeligvis ønsker at have med Ruslands præsident Putin.

Produktivitet er det, den amerikanske, såkaldte »genrejsning« mangler; produktivitet og kreativitet i betydningen af Lyndon LaRouches »Fjerde Lov«, som kræver et »forceret program for fusionskraft og rumforskning«. LaRouchePAC's brochure, *Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej*[1], er nu ude i en tredje, masse-cirkuleret udgave til dette formål.

[1] Se også LaRouchePAC Monday Update: A Strategy for Victory: LaRouchePAC's 2018 Campaign to Win the Future, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3geTipW7Wkw>

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump går om bord på Marine One på Joint Base Andrews. 5. maj, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Andrea Hanks)*

---

# **De Fire Magter: Et Nyt Paradigme for fred og**

**udvikling.**

**BILAG: Lyndon LaRouche:  
Draft Memorandum of  
Agreement between The United  
States and U.S.S.R. (1984)**

*Lyndon LaRouche: Opgaven, som jeg har defineret den, er: Hvis Rusland og USA, og Kina og Indien, som en gruppe af lande aftaler at initiere og gennemtvinge en reorganisering af det globale finans- og kreditsystem, under disse betingelser med langfristede aftaler af samme type, som Franklin Roosevelt havde ytret før sin død i 1944, indgået mellem hovednationer, kunne Roosevelts plan være blevet realiseret alle disse år senere, og vi kan gøre det i dag. Det er vores chance. Enten gør vi dette, eller også går vi under. Jeg kan forsikre jer for, at, hvis I tror, der findes nogen mulighed for, at det nuværende system kunne fortsætte ind i det forestående år, som et system, man kan arbejde med, og at der ikke vil være en fortsat generel krise, der forværres, på nuværende tidspunkt, vil der ikke komme nogen økonomisk genrejsning i nogen del af planeten, under de nuværende betingelser.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

Download (PDF, Unknown)



---

# Det er stadig briterne, dumme!

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 23. april, 2018* – Med den britiske May-regerings udbrud om tvivlsomme anklager om kemiske våben og krav om krig og konfrontation med Rusland, står lederne af de nationer, der er mest afgørende for fremtidigt, menneskeligt fremskridt, over for at skulle træffe et valg.

Briterne kræver en ny Kold Krig, eller det, der er værre, med ikke alene Rusland, men også Kina. De nationer, vi længe har identificeret som nøglen til en bedre fremtid for menneskeheden, hvis de går i samarbejde – USA, Kina, Rusland og Indien – har fået det nye paradigme for dette samarbejde i form af Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ, et potentielt globalt program for store projekter for ny infrastruktur.

Præsident Donald Trump er under trussel om at blive tvunget ud af embedet af angreb, oprindeligt sat i værk af britisk efterretning, pga. hvert eneste træk, han udfører hen imod samarbejde, eller blot forhandling, med præsident Vladimir Putins Rusland. Og Indiens premierminister Narendra Modi for hvert træk, han udfører, for at vende tilbage til et samarbejde med Kina.

Briterne har, tilskyndet af deres saudiske allierede og af Frankrig, været drivkraften bag hver eneste af de katastrofale og evindelige krige for »regimeskifte«, der har ødelagt Sydvestasien, fra Irak til Libyen til Syrien og Yemen. *EIR's* stiftende redaktør Lyndon LaRouche udtalte efter mordet på Muammar Gaddafi i 2011, at det var briternes mål at få USA ind i en konfrontation med Rusland; og dette står nu klart for alle.

For at træffe dette valg – og for at vælge det nye paradigme for fremskridt, som Bælte & Vej repræsenterer – må disse nationers lederskab virkelig vende sig mod LaRouches forslag. Søndag sagde den yemenitiske regering i Sana'a's udenrigsminister, Hisham Sharaf, »Jeg vil gerne personligt gøre honnør for fr. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, præsident for Schiller Instituttet, og som gør en stor indsats i sin kampagne for solidaritet med os her i Sana'a, og som kræver en standsning af den militære aggression, genopbygning af Yemen og at gøre Yemen til en perle i den Nye Silkevejs og Verdenslandbroens perlekæde«.

I USA udgøres LaRouches foreslåede »Fire økonomiske love for at redde nationen« af 1) en opbrydning af Wall Street-bankerne; 2) dannelse af en national kreditinstitution; 3) investering af denne kredit i den mest produktive, højteknologiske, nye infrastruktur; og 4) programmer som under »Apollo-projektet«, for at genoplive rumforskning og udvikling af fusionskraft.

Vi må vende os mod disse handlinger for at afslutte et årtis stagnation, der begyndte med G20-mødet i 2009 i London, hvor en politik for centralbankernes ubegrænsede bail-out af storbankerne i London og på Wall Street blev vedtaget af Barack Obama, arm i arm med premierminister Gordon Brown.

Dette forår har gjort det klart, at den alternative politik, som endda truer med atomkrig med Rusland og Kina, kommer fra London. Det er briterne, dumme!

*Foto: Den britiske premierminister Theresa May deltog i en middag på Buckingham Palace med 'Hendes Majestæt' dronningen. 1. april, 2018. (flickr / Number 10)*

---

# Krigen er her!

## Hvordan bekæmper vi den?

## Hvad er vort våben?

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 15. april, 2018 – Hvor kom dette raketangreb mod Syrien fra? Gå tilbage til Allister Heath, redaktør af londonavisen Sunday Telegraph. Husk hans artikel i Daily Telegraph fra 14. marts, kort tid efter nyheden om Skripal-sagen, med overskriften, »Glem NATO. Vi må have en ny, global alliance til at bekæmpe totalitære kapitalister i Rusland og Kina«. Han sluttede:*

*»En sådan alliance ville være det største skift i geopolitik, siden skabelsen af FN. Det ville på dramatisk vis ændre den globale magtbalance og gøre det muligt for de liberale demokratier, endelig at kæmpe tilbage. Det ville give verden den form for robuste institutioner, der kræves for at holde Rusland og Kina tilbage ... Storbritannien må have en ny rolle i verden: at opbygge et sådant netværk ville være vores perfekte mission.«*

Husk, at han bogstavelig talt skrev dette den selv samme dag, hvor 68 tidligere embedsmænd i Obama-administrationen offentliggjorde deres aktionskomite, ved navn National Security Action, der har to formål – at sikre Trumps impeachment, og at angribe Rusland og Kina.

Vi må konstant sætte i perspektiv, hvor dette kommer fra. På dette punkt – hvor det kommer fra – står det faktisk meget svagt. For, det er ikke alment accepteret blandt befolkningen, på trods af mediernes hjernevask, 24 timer i døgnet – hvilket virkelig er bemærkelsesværdigt. En dyb splittelse har vist sig i den såkaldte Trump-koalition omkring opgivelse af ideen om, at vi ikke længere skal gennemføre krige for regimeskifte. Og beviserne, med hensyn til det, man har fremlagt som grundlaget

for disse angreb, er rene, britiske svindelnumre. Vi har et job at udføre, for i dybden at oplyse den brede befolkning om, at briterne har gjort dette før, som med Irakkrigen – som virkelig giver resonans hos præsidenten. Vi må sørge for, at den opposition, der er opstået internt i kredsen omkring Trump, bliver større. Vi fører ikke et juridisk angreb mod den forfatningsmæssige ret til at føre krig, men derimod et angreb mod briternes mål her og mod det faktum, at dette er et angreb mod det, som Rusland og Kina sluttelig repræsenterer med hensyn til en ny måde at have relationer i verden på – og mod ikkeeksistensen af beviser. De synes midlertidigt at have indfanget præsidenten – selv om: hvordan kan han være vidende om, at kuppet imod ham er britisk, og alligevel ikke se, at den udenrigspolitiske ende af dette ligeledes er britiskkontrolleret og ligeledes tilsigter at drive ham ind i en fælde? – For, målet er præcis det, som Allister Heath forklarede: at genetablere Det britiske Imperium imod Rusland og Kina og samtidig smide Donald Trump på historiens askebunke.

Vi må benytte alle midler for at forklare dette til folk, så de forstår det, samtidig med, at vi identificerer, hvor koalitionen, som støtter denne ondskab, ikke holder sammen. I mellemtiden må vi bruge situationen til at virkeliggøre 2018-kampagnen for at sikre fremtiden for **LaRouches Fire Love**, fordi der ikke findes nogen på den aktuelle, amerikanske scene, der har den fjerneste idé om, hvad man skal gøre for fremtiden. De to partier, som sådan, står for krig og FBI. Vi må gå tilbage til **LaRouches erklæring på hans 90-års fødselsdag**, hvor han viser, at vi er de mennesker, som kan samle folk omkring det, der virkelig behøves, uden at referere til disse forældede, politiske partier.

Krigen er nu her i USA, såvel som i Frankrig og Storbritannien. Vi må intervenere i denne polariserede situation for at styrke de folk, der har en fornemmelse af aspekterne i dette. Vi ønsker at få en intelligent debat om de

britiske løgne og andre vigtige aspekter af dette. Der foregår en kamp omkring fortolkningen af, hvad der foregår. Jo mere, vi taler med folk, der allerede er vidende, og får dem oplyst og får dem til højt at udtale, hvad det er, der er nødvendigt, desto bedre – dette er ekstremt vigtigt.

En **ny erklæring fra LaRouchePAC** vil blive udgivet i løbet af mandagen, den 16. april.

*Foto: Himlen over Damaskus tidligt lørdag, 14. april, med affyring af jord-til-luft missiler som svar på USA's lancering af et angreb mod Syrien med forskellige mål i den syriske hovedstad.*

---

**Briterne satser på  
konfrontation med  
Rusland i overensstemmelse  
med  
'The Great Game' – det store  
spil;  
Det er modbydeligt og  
usikkert  
og kan give bagslag**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 27. marts, 2018 – For enhver, der ikke er en sinke, er den modbydelige natur af premierminister*

Theresa Mays og kohorters Skripal-forgiftnings- og anti-Ruslandsmobilisering en åbenlys »Great Game«-manøvre for at forhindre den potentielle realisering af en amerikansk-russisk hældning over mod »Nye Silkevejsrelationer«, for fred og for udvikling. Hele Mays anti-russiske, internationale mobilisering er blot en ny fase af det igangværende Trump-gate kupforsøg, med det formål at bringe det amerikanske præsidentskab til fald. Briterne er ligeledes i centrum for gennemførelsen af denne fase: MI6, Christopher Steele, Richard Dearlove, Sir Andrew Wood, Robert Mueller og andre håndlangere.

Der er ingen legale belæg for Theresa Mays kampagne for at anklage Rusland for forgiftningen i Salisbury den 4. marts – ingen beviser, ingen analyse, ingen juridiske standarder. May selv var politisk på vej ned og ud, inden for ganske få dage, indtil denne beskidte operation blev lanceret; og nu forventes verden at hylde hende som en »anti-Ruslands-heltinde«.

»Det er modbydeligt; det er usikkert«, sagde Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag og bemærkede, at dette tydeligvis er briterne, der anstifter konfrontation. »Vi kan få det til at give bagslag«, sagde hun. Hold fast i sandheden og brug ethvert middel til at afsløre den onde hensigt og dens gerningsmænd.

Det er rent strategisk meget vigtigt, at den russiske viceudenrigsminister Sergei Ryabkov i dag gentog, at den forpligtelse stadig er aktiv, som fornylig blev indgået af den russiske præsident Vladimir Putin og præsident Donald Trump, til en dialog om stabilitet og sikkerhed. Det forholder sig således, på trods af gårsdagens amerikanske, pro-britiske ordre til udvisning af 60 russiske diplomater og lukning af det russiske konsulat i Seattle. Ryabkov sagde i dag, rapportret i Sputnik, »Vi har brug for denne dialog, præsidenterne for vore lande talte om det i en telefonsamtale for et par dage siden. Vi opgiver ikke denne dialog, vi vil bevare den.« Herudover fordømte Ryabkov USA's udvisninger.

I løbet af de seneste 24 timer har ledere i andre lande udtalt sig imod denne briternes 'udsmidning af bumser'. Den østrigske kansler Sebastian Kurz sagde i dag, at hans nation ikke ville udvise russiske diplomater. Han sagde, at Østrig traditionelt er et neutralt land; det er en bro mellem Øst og Vest. Diplomater er velkomne og nødvendige i Østrig.

Der høres også udtalelser imod det britiske/EU-fremstød for konfrontation med Rusland internt i selv Tyskland, og ligeledes i Italien. Det rapporteres, at på EU-topmødet for statsoverhoveder i Bruxelles den 22.-23. marts, fremlagde May og den tyske kansler Angela Merkel krav om nye, skrappe sanktioner mod Rusland, men at dette blev blokeret som værende forkert af den italienske premierminister Paolo Gentiloni. Dernæst rejste han hjem, og på trods af, at han er afgående leder, udviste han to russiske diplomater og demonstrerede således det intense pres, der lægges på de europæiske ledere af briterne og deres kohorter internt i USA. Denne handling blev prompte fordømt af andre i Italien som værende forkert og som en »præmatur« dom.

Torsdag vil Trump besøge det nordøstlige Ohio for at tale om infrastruktur. Dette er i hjertet af Rustbæltet, som ville blive transformeret til et kraftcenter under betingelser, der afgøres af USA's samarbejde med USA og Rusland og Kina under Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og med **LaRouches Fire Love**.

*Foto: Premierminister Theresa May mødtes med præsident Trump på Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum, 25. jan., 2018.*

---

## **Perfide Albion delenda est**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 21. marts, 2018* – Det britiske Imperium har, med truslen om sin endelige død, udløst et desperat kneb

i denne måned og uden nogen beviser hævdede, at Rusland havde brugt nervegas til at angribe Sergei og Yulia Skripal på britisk jord. London opfordrede sine betroede allierede – og først og fremmest, USA – til at støtte op omkring dets onde, geopolitiske planer for krig mod Rusland, og sandsynligvis også Kina, og hvis formål er at bevare deres imperieopdeling af verden i Øst og Vest. Dette kneb har trods alt virket så ofte i fortiden. Som the Lord's elsker at sige: Britisk hjerne og amerikansk råstyrke kan bevare Imperiet, selv om den tid, hvor Britannia herskede over bølgerne, for længst er forbi.

Men, verden har ændret sig. Snarere end pligtskyldigt at følge den »særlige relation« med Moderlandet, ringede præsident Donald Trump i stedet tirsdag, 20. marts, til præsident Vladimir Putin. Lederne af USA og Rusland holdt en værdig, langvarig diskussion om nødvendigheden af, at disse to store nationer, sammen med Kina under Xi Jinpings kompetente lederskab, kan og må gå i gang med at løse de mange eksistentielle kriser, som menneskeheden står overfor. Voksne mennesker, der diskuterer den virkelige verden og præsterer reelt lederskab for en verden, der er bragt ud på randen af et atomart holocaust og globalt, økonomisk kaos af det fejlagtige lederskab, der præsteres af Londons Lord's og deres satrapper i Europa og Amerika.

Sammen har præsidenterne Trump, Putin og Xi allerede demonstreret, at terrorisme kan besejres, og at verdensøkonomien, gennem økonomisksamarbejde i den Nye Silkevejsånd, kan bringe alle folkeslag ind i et fremgangsrigt og harmonisk paradigme for menneskelig udvikling.

For en gangs skyld må Perfide Albion stå alene, og det bliver i stigende grad åbenlyst for hele verden, at de intet ståsted har. I halvtreds år har Lyndon LaRouche advaret amerikanerne om, at britisk geopolitik og britiske monetære politikker var i færd med at drive USA og verden mod økonomisk ødelæggelse, alt imens USA fører kolonikrige på vegne af Imperiet. Den kendsgerning, at præsident Trump har helliget sig



genindførelsen af det Amerikanske System, som Lyndon LaRouche (stort set alene) har været fortaler for i det forgangne halve århundrede samtidig med, at han erklærer, at stormagterne Rusland, Kina og USA må være venner, betyder, at Det britiske Imperium står over for den endelige død.

Dette er selvfølgelig grunden til, at britisk efterretning lancerede Russiagate-kupforsøget mod præsident Trump. Denne kampagne kolliderer nu, og dens gerningsmænd afsløres som forrædere, sammen med de korrupte medieselskaber, der har fået et apoplektisk anfald over Trumps opringning til Putin. Med et stærkt svækket Russiagate har præsident Trump vundet styrken til at gennemføre sine oprindelige, diplomatiske planer, som verden så det tirsdag, 20. marts, en dag, som vil gå over i historien. Gennemførelsen af det Amerikanske Systems økonomiske politikker, som fremlægges i [LaRouches Fire Love](#), haster ligeledes, med det forestående kollaps af finansboblen, som kan underminere det nye paradigme.

Tiden er inde til at handle. Verden ser nu Det britiske Imperium for det, det er, og ligeledes alternativet til det, i form af den Nye Silkevej, som skaber en fælles bestemmelse for fremskridt og samarbejde for alle nationer. Fokusér alle bestræbelser på dette strategiske mål. Tillad ingen afledninger. Sejren er for hånden.

*Foto: US Marines øver dekontamineringsprocedurer, april 2013. (arkivfoto, US DoD)*

---

## **Londons scenarie for krig,**

# eller Kinas scenarie for fremskridt? Hvad vælger Amerika?

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, 19. marts, 2018* – Den britiske regerings nu dagligt eskalerende konfrontation med Rusland er drevet af de mest korrupte motiver og tilsigter frem for alt at trække USA ind i – det, der kunne blive krig, endda en »krig uden overlevende«.

I løbet af de seneste 48 timer er tre nye »narrativer« om angivelige russiske angreb mod Storbritannien blevet sendt ud af London, som konstant optrapper og forandrer den oprindelige, udokumenterede anklage om, at Rusland – og dernæst, russere efter præsident Putins personlige ordre – forsøgte at myrde en MI6-dobbeltagent i England. Og de britiske medier har gjort en dristig »militær udfordring af Rusland« ud af en øvelse med britiske ubåde, læsset med amerikanske atommissiler, sammen med amerikanske atomubåde under polarisen.

Hvilke motiver har den britiske udenrigsminister Boris Johnson, der ser ud, og agerer, som »Col. Blimp« fra tegneserien fra Første Verdenskrig, og Theresa May, der blev premierminister ved et tilfælde, og som har den stilling, Johnson troede, ville blive hans? De er imperialister af en finansiel og geopolitisk London-orden, som, forventer de, vil blive håndhævet militært af USA.

De ser denne geopolitiske orden blive erstattet af Kinas nye paradigme for samarbejde mellem stormagter for alle nationers fremskridt og deres befolkningers produktivitet: Bælte & Vej Initiativet med nye infrastrukturprojekter og udryddelse af fattigdom. De ønsker Kina holdt tilbage, Bælte & Vej sat under City of Londons regler; men de kan ikke få det til at ske. De

ønsker Kinas allierede Rusland konfronteret og endda udfordret til kamp.

De konfronteres selv med utilfredse britiske befolkninger og en determineret og bredt støttet leder i Labours Jeremy Corbyn, som bekæmper deres geopolitiske politikker og City of Londons finansielle, imperiale bankcentrums finansielle forbrydelser. De ønsker Corbyn tjæret som en »håndlanger for Kreml« af tabloidpressen, og drevet ud.

De ser fortsat stærk modstand mod Londons geopolitik fra præsident Donald Trump. Efter 18 måneders nonstop angreb på Trump, der har deres udspring i britiske efterretningstjenester, som sigter på at knække ham eller fjerne ham, går han stadig ind for samarbejde mellem stormagterne og vinder støtte i den amerikanske befolkning.

De står meget snart over for endnu et krak i London-Wall Street-kabalen, værre end i 2007-08. Det britiske Imperiums svar på denne trussel har altid været krig.

På trods af hysterisk støtte i de store medier, så har de »nye Churchills« fra London ikke det momentum, de forestiller sig, for krigskonfrontation. Ikke engang i UK – men, for dem er det, at køre USA, altid det, der tæller mest.

Det, der nu er afgørende, er, at præsident Trump og USA vælger tilbuddet fra Kina, Bælte & Vej Initiativet, og lader dets paradigme for produktiv, økonomisk fremskridt dryppe lidt på os.

Skattelettelser og afregulering af Wall Street har ikke genoplivet, og vil ikke genoplive, amerikansk vækst fra dens lange stagnation, og heller ikke udfylde USA's enorme infrastrukturunderskud. Det vil derimod de tiltag, som stifter af *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche, har foreslået, med begyndelse i Glass/Steagall-loven til at bryde Wall Street op. Disse tiltag, som omfatter den første, statslige kreditinstitution, USA har haft siden Franklin Roosevelts Reconstruction Finance

Corp., har til formål at slutte USA til et globalt samarbejde mellem suveræne nationer for »menneskehedens fælles mål«.

Det betyder at vælge Kinas fremskridt til, og Storbritanniens krig fra.

*Foto: Vladimir Putin og Theresa May diskuterede spørgsmål af fælles interesse for Rusland og Storbritannien. Hangzhou, Kina, 4. september, 2016 (Kreml).*

---

## **Der er gode udsigter forude; Spræng det bort, som ligger i vejen!**

*Leder fra LaRouchePAC, USA, 12. marts, 2018* – Netop nu finder der udviklinger sted inden for sikkerhed og økonomi, som giver verden dramatisk gode udsigter, mens der på samme tid stadig er operationer imod menneskeheden, om det så skyldes ondskab eller fejl uvidenhed. Tiden er inde til at sprænge det bort, som ligger i vejen.

Der er fortsat fremskridt mht. Nordkorea. I dag og i morgen besøger sydkoreanske topudsendinge Kina, Japan og Rusland med førstehåndsbriefinger fra deres møde i Pyongyang for 10 dage siden, og fra deres møde med præsident Trump den 8. marts, hvor han annoncerede sin aftale om at mødes med den nordkoreanske leder, Kim Jong-un. I dag mødtes præsident Xi Jinping i Beijing med Chung Eui-yong, direktør for Sydkoreas Nationale Sikkerhedsafdeling. Xi takkede for Sydkoreas og det internationale samfunds arbejde og for deres fremtidige indsats. I morgen vil Chung være i Moskva til briefinger; og i Tokyo vil Sydkoreas direktør for National Efterretning briefe

premierminister Shinzo Abe.

I dag sagde den sydkoreanske præsident Moon Jae-in, »Vi har nu en dyrebar chance for at atomafruste Koreahalvøen, etablere en permanent fredsorden og bygge en kurs for fælles fremgang for Syd- og Nordkorea. Hvis det lykkes os, vil der komme dramatiske forandringer i verdenshistorien, og Republikken Korea vil have spillet den ledende rolle«.

Den økonomiske sammenhæng for dette initiativ for fred i Østasien og globalt blev fremlagt i denne weekend i Beijing på de To Sessioners konvent (Folkekongressen og det Kinesiske Folks Konference for Politisk Konsultation) af handelsminister Zhong Shan i dennes arbejdsrapport og pressekonference. Han talte om den enorme indvirkning, som Bælte & Vej Initiativet (BVI) har haft, og på hvilket 140 lande har responderet, og især om udsigterne for Afrika. Blandt de særlige punkter, som Zhong fremlagde, var, at BVI nu frembringer en ny, global infrastrukturplatform. Dette vil blive forstærket gennem Kinas Internationale Importudstilling, den første nogensinde, i Shanghai til november. Zhang talte også om, hvordan nye innovationscentre vil blive etableret under BVI, som »skinnende perler« i Silkevejens perlekæde.

I Afrika vil BVI søge overensstemmelse med den Afrikanske Union og regionale multinationale programmer og bidrage til Afrikas evne til selvforstærkende vækst. I mellemtiden bliver der koordinering blandt nationale regeringsministerier, plus private og offentlige tredjepartskilder for resurser til jobskabelse og fattigdomsreduktion. Særlige kinesiske projekter omfatter »Happy Home«, »Anti-fattigdomsprojekterne« og »Sundheds-genrejsnings-projekterne«.

Dette kommer alt sammen på et tidspunkt, hvor præsident Vladimir Putin har opfordret til diskussioner om en ny sikkerhedsarkitektur. De nye, strategiske våben, han annoncerede den 1. marts, repræsenterer spring inden for videnskab og teknologi for udvikling, såvel som

drabskapacitet, som gør geopolitisk, »begrænset krig« umulig.

Det er en ny æra. Hvem kan modsætte sig forhandlinger om sikkerhed, økonomisk samarbejde og fred? Kun det mest depraverede, undermenneskelige væsen. Et eksempel er de 68 afdankede medlemmer af Obama-administrationen, der dannede deres gruppe »National Security Action« i sidste måned, for at arbejde for at afsætte Trump, verbalt angribe Kina og Rusland og forevige krig og ødelæggelse i demokratiets navn.

»Latterliggørelse« er, hvad de fortjener, anbefalede Helga Zepp-LaRouche i dag, der ligeledes opfordrede til at sprænge alle de Demokrater, som begår krigsmagervirksomhed, usandfærdighed og elementær inkompetence. »Vi befinder os ved et bemærkelsesværdigt vendepunkt«, sagde Zepp-LaRouche, »og disse mennesker enten reagerer ikke, eller også forsøger de at dække over det«. Det samme gælder deres modparter, de neokonservative Republikanere. Diane Saxe, medlem af LaRouchePAC Policy Committee, udtrykte det således, »De rørte pulversaften sammen; så drak de den selv«.

Tiden er for længst overskredet for Mueller-operationen til at stoppe, og for Trump til at blive frigjort til at gøre det job, præsidenten blev valgt til at gøre. Der er ingen sikkerhed uden økonomiske aftaler, og vi kan få dette med LaRouches Fire Love og med den transatlantiske sektor, der omsider slutter sig til den Nye Silkevej.

*Foto: Mødet mellem den nordkoreanske leder og højtplacerede regeringsfolk og Sydkoreas særlige delegation fandt sted i det Koreanske Arbejderpartis hovedbygning i Pyongyang den 5. marts, 2018. Kilde: KOCIS (korea.net)*

---

# Tiden er inde til at fjerne fattigdom og give vore børn en fremtid

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 28. feb., 2018* – I dag anfører *New York Times* den flok hyæner i det vestlige pressekorps, som misbilliger den kinesiske beslutning om at fjerne tidsbegrænsning for deres præsidenter og vicepræsidenter. »Xi sætter Kina på kollisionskurs med historien«, hylér *Times'* overskrift og citerer ingen anden en taberen Hillary Clinton, der udtalte, at Kina er på »en taberkurs og forsøger at opretholde et regeringssystem, der ikke kan overleve i den moderne verden«.

Kesha Rogers, den uafhængige kandidat til Kongressen for Texas (9. Kongresdistrikt), og som støttes af LaRouche Politiske Aktionskomite, responderede til dette hysteri imod Kina ved at minde vore borgere om Martin Luther Kings ord (som, ulig Hillary, var *kvalificeret* til at være præsident), der sagde: »Tiden er inde for os at blive civiliserede ved totalt, direkte og omgående at afskaffe fattigdom.« Det er selvfølgelig det, Kina er ved at opnå, både for sine egne borgere (frem til år 2020) og for verden, gennem sit historiske Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Hvilken nation eksemplificerer den »civiliserede verden« i dag?

*Global Times*, det Kinesiske Kommunistpartis avis, skriver i dag, at »de vestlige medier begyndte at tale dårligt om Kina på deres sædvanlige og forskellige måder« efter meddelelsen om, at Kina ville afslutte begrænsede embedsperioder. »Den vigtigste grund til alt dette«, fortsætter lederartiklen, »er, at Kinas fremvækst har nået et afgørende punkt, hvor nogle vesterlændinge rent psykologisk ikke kan holde det ud længere. De ønsker at se en ulykke ramme landet. Selv, hvis det skulle skade deres egne interesser, så er de villige til først at se

Kina smuldre«. De skriver fortsat, »I årenes løb er både Kinas Kommunistiske Partis Centralkomites myndighed og vort kinesiske samfunds fremgang vokset. Centralkomiteens myndighed er den mest fremragende del af Kinas konkurrencedygtighed. Den er kilden til landets effektivitet og evne til at mobilisere folk og foretage tilpasninger. Det er den ting, som den omgivende verden mest misunder Kina, og det er målet for vestlig, antikinesisk retorik.«

Mange i Vesten responderer, at, på trods af det store fremskridt i Kina, er det kinesiske folk ikke frit, har ikke basale menneskerettigheder, som om retten til et anstændigt levebrød, frihed fra fattigdom og frihed til at bidrage til nationens og menneskehedens fremtid, ikke skulle være den mest fundamentale af menneskerettighederne.

Men vi må også stille spørgsmålet, hvad er tilstanden for menneskerettighederne i USA? Hvad gør man mod vore børn, af hvilke millioner er blevet nægtet ethvert håb om en produktiv fremtid, og som i stedet tilbydes »friheden« til at tage narkotiske stoffer, til at blive »underholdt« af film og videospil og popmusik, der lærer dem at umenneskeliggøre deres medmennesker gennem vold og pornografi, og som nægtes enhver uddannelse med hensyn til den klassiske, vestlige kulturs skønhed, for slet ikke at tale om den klassiske kinesiske kulturs skønhed, eller skønheden i nogen af de andre, store kulturer i menneskets historie? Der bør ikke herske tvivl om, hvorfor hundredevis af vore børn bliver forvandlet til mordere. Der bør heller ikke herske nogen tvivl om, at hele økonomien og hele kulturen må transformeres for at denne rædsel skal stoppe, og for at verden kan gå ind i et nyt paradigme, baseret på menneskeligt fremskridt og menneskelig værdighed.

Præsident Trump vækkede et håb i det amerikanske folk, hvor han lovede at genopbygge nationens industrielle grundlag og den kollapsende infrastruktur, at afslutte narkosvøben, mindede folk om Alexander Hamiltons »Amerikanske System« og



lovede at afslutte den nytteløse og farlige konfrontation med Rusland og Kina. Det er de spørgsmål, som Lyndon LaRouche har kæmpet for i et halvt århundrede, alt imens det politiske lederskab har været i færd med at transformere nationen til en postindustriell skrotbunke og en permanent krigsmaskine på vegne af Det britiske Imperium.

Håbet om at genoprette Amerikas storhed må nu fuldbyrdes på den eneste, mulige måde – ikke stykkevist, ikke med små skridt, men gennem den fulde og hele genindførelse af det Amerikanske System gennem LaRouches program, og ved fuldt og helt at vedtage den Nye Silkevejsånd, som Kinas Bælte & Vej har lanceret. Det er, hvad et civiliseret samfund må gøre.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og præsident Xi Jinping møder børn, der vifter med kinesiske og amerikanske flag under velkomstceremonier uden for Folkets Store Hal, 9. nov., 2017, i Beijing, Folkerepublikken Kina. (WH Photo Shealah Craighead)*

---

**Vil italiensk valg og muligt  
SPD-nej  
til stor koalition i Tyskland  
starte  
finanskaos på søndag?  
Politisk Orientering 1.**

# **marts . 2018**

## **v/ formand Tom Gilleberg**

»Velkommen til disse tider, hvor den sibiriske kulde strømmer ind over Europa og, kunne man da håbe på, kunne have den effekt, at folk lige kunne slå lidt koldt vand i blodet og tænke sig om et par gange og måske nogen tilmed kunne få kolde fødder over denne her konfrontationspolitik, som Claus Hjort Frederiksen og andre folk, der bare marcherer i takt til de kommandoer, der kommer ud fra London; at de lige kunne begynde at tænke sig om og sige, vil vi virkelig tage en fuld konfrontation med Rusland og Kina, for, hvis vi vælger at gøre det, så kan det kun ende med én ting, og det er atomkrig og den sandsynlige udryddelse af menneskeheden ... Man kan ikke tage en 'let lille krig' med Rusland eller med Kina, og så slutter det igen; det kan i sagens natur kun blive ved, fordi Rusland og Kina kommer ikke til at kapitulere og blive loyale, vestlige lakajer, det har de gjort klart for lang tid siden. Det har både Xi Jinping og Putin igen og igen signaleret. Senest i dag holdt Putin sin store tale til nationen i Rusland, hvor selvfølgelig, ved siden af alt det andet, hvordan sikrer vi økonomisk fremgang for den russiske befolkning og sørger for, at russerne kan være et glad folkefærd; men med i alt det her var så også en gennemgang af de meget aktive tiltag, man har gang i, inkl. nye typer af atomvåben, for at sikre, at ingen skulle få den tåbelige idé, at man kunne angribe Rusland og slippe af sted med det ...«

---

# En afslutning af geopolitik; en afslutning af Det britiske Imperiums bestialske menneskebegreb

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 24. feb., 2018* – Den 24. feb. udgav Demokraterne i Kongressen deres respons til den ødelæggende afsløring, som FBI, Justitsministeriet og deres kriminelle partnere har været udsat for som et resultat af Nunes-memoet og relaterede rapporter – og som i særdeleshed inkluderer *EIR's* dossier, som totalt afslører Storbritanniens Mueller-operation. Det 10 sider lange Demokratiske memo var intet andet end et skamløst forsvar for FBI, Justitsministeriet og den særlige anklager Robert Mueller, baseret på skamløse løgne og sofisteri, der ville have gjort Trasymachos og Kallikles stolte.

Men husk, hvem og hvad det er, som Mueller et al. faktisk forsvarer gennem deres kampagne for at vælte USA's valgte præsident: Det britiske Imperiums gamle, døende paradigme. Dette paradigme er baseret på alle-mod-alle krigsførelse; brutal økonomisk udplyndring af underkastede befolkninger (inklusive den amerikanske befolkning); og, frem for alt, et bestialsk menneskebillede, der er blevet omhyggeligt næret og spredt over hele planeten.

Dette – og ikke en eller anden profileret debat omkring våbenloven – er det spørgsmål, som den nylige massakre på skoleelever i Florida stiller, og de *dus invis* og atter *dus invis* af lignende hændelser, der har fundet sted i hele landet i løbet af de seneste år. Som guvernør for Kentucky

Matt Bevin understregede i et nyligt videointerview, der cirkuleres bredt på internettet, så er problemet, at hele nutidens amerikanske kultur har hærget vores ungdom. »Vi har en kultur, der er desensibiliseret over for døden, over for værdien af liv, og vi fejrer død gennem vore musikalske tekster, vi fejrer døden gennem videospil, der bogstavelig talt belønner dig med ekstra points for at gå tilbage og gøre det af med folk.«

Selv om Bevin ikke påpegede dem, der er ansvarlige for krisen, og heller ikke foreslog en positiv løsning til den, så opfordrede han til en presserende nødvendig, national debat. I dag understregede Helga Zepp-LaRouche, at Bevins bemærkninger er et meget vigtigt bidrag til denne debat, der også må omfatte de nødvendige, økonomiske politikker, som Lyndon LaRouche unikt har specificeret. Hun satte det kulturelle forfald og lammelsen med hensyn til nødvendige, økonomiske politikker, som gennemsyrrer USA og Europa, op imod Kinas optimistiske fremstød for udvikling – som det reflekteres i deres annoncering i går af investeringer på over \$1,5 billion i »en masse store projekter« inklusive infrastruktur og ny, hightech industrisektorer.

Hvis vi vitterligt skal gøre 2018 til året, hvor geopolitik endelig lægges i graven, sådan, som Zepp-LaRouche har opfordret til, så må dette også være året, hvor Det britiske Imperiums bankerotte finanssystem begravnes, sammen med dets bestialske menneskebegreb. Som fr. Zepp-LaRouche understregede mod slutningen af sit webcast den 22. feb.: [1]

»Vi må blot gå tilbage til det højeste, kulturelle niveau i hver nation. I USA ville det selvfølgelig sige Benjamin Franklin, de grundlæggende fædre, John Quincy Adams, Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Kennedy – disse perioder, hvor USA havde en positiv vision af sin rolle. Jeg mener, John Quincy Adams havde f.eks. en tilgang til udenrigspolitik, der ligner meget det, Kina gør i dag. Benjamin Franklin var en absolut entusiastisk elev af Konfutse, og han brugte Konfutses

filosofi til at udvikle sit eget moralsystem! Det er denne form for diskussioner, der virkelig ville hjælpe ...

I Tyskland er vi velsignet med en meget rig kultur: Vi har haft mange, mange tænkere, fra Nikolaus von Kues, Kepler og til Leibniz. Vi har haft mange klassiske komponister, fra Bach til Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann og mange andre. Vi har haft fantastiske digtere, som Schiller, Lessing, Heine, Möricke og endnu mange flere. I Italien havde vi den Gyldne Renæssance, i Spanien havde vi den Andalusiske Renæssance. Vi havde Kalifatet i Bagdad – i en bestemt periode under Abbaside-dynastiet var Bagdad verdens mest udviklede by! Så var der de forskellige århundreder, hvor Kina var den førende nation med hensyn til videnskab og kultur. Så det, vi må gøre, er, at vi må aktivere det bedste potentiale i hver enkelt nation. For dette er ved at gå tabt ...

Vi må skille os af med en masse af den nuværende, populistiske kultur. Vi må komme af med denne idé om, at 'penge skaber penge', vi må holde op med at spille vores tid på spekulering, på videospil, eller – folk er virkelig ved at miste deres kreative potentiale! Men man kan genvinde det ved at studere klassisk musik, klassisk poesi, ved at læse filosofierne, Platon, Cusanus, Leibniz, originalværkerne ... jeg mener, det ville være meget let at skabe en ny renæssance for tankegang. Og jeg mener, at den nye, økonomiske verdensorden, den Nye Silkevej, Bælte & Vej Initiativet, sluttelig kun vil kunne lykkes, hvis den ledsages af en renæssance for klassisk kultur ...

Dette er et presserende spørgsmål, hvis vi ikke ønsker at se flere rædselsforestillinger som skoleskyderierne, som jeg mener – selvfølgelig er diskussionen om våbenloven vigtig – men det er i realiteten vigtigere at give mennesker en indre styrke, fornemmelsen af indre skønhed, så de ikke går i denne retning. Der er mange forstyrrede mennesker, der absolut kunne blive reddet, hvis der var en seriøs indsats for en æstetisk uddannelse eller opdragelse, en opdragelse af deres karakters

moralske skønhed, hvilket er grunden til, at man har brug for klassisk kultur og ikke en moderne version af poesi og drama. For *kun*, hvis man har det højeste ideal om mennesket, mennesket som en skøn sjæl, som en skøn karakter, kan uddannelsessystemet vaccinere folk imod sådanne rædselsforestillinger. Og jeg ville virkelig ønske, at folk ville slutte sig til os i denne bestræbelse.«

*Foto: Barack Obama modtager Dronning Elizabeth II og Prins Philip, hertug af Edinburgh, før en middag til ære for dronningen i Winfield House i London, 25. maj, 2011. (Official White House Photo)*

[1] Læs hele webcastet her (dansk): <http://schillerinstitut.dk/si/?p=23890>

---

# **Genopbyg Amerikas infrastruktur: Optrap kampagnen for LaRouche-planen Webcast, 16. feb., 2018**

Gæst Paul Gallagher.

**Vært Matthew Ogden:** Titlen på vores show i dag er »Genopbyg Amerikas infrastruktur: Optrap kampagnen for LaRouche-planen«. Jeg har inviteret Paul Gallagher, økonomiredaktør for Executive Intelligence Review, på showet i dag, og vi er glade for at du tager dig tid til at komme, Paul. Vi har nu mulighed for at få en meget seriøs og nøgtern diskussion om LaRouches

økonomiske program: De »Fire Love«, og lige nu er dørene vidt åbne.

Med udgivelsen af den såkaldte »Udkast til Lovgivning for Genopbygning af Amerikas Infrastruktur« – Dette er programmet fra Trumps Hvide Hus, som blev sendt over til Kongressen. Det blev udgivet mandag. Alt imens indholdet af denne rapport er, for at sige det mildt, uheldigt – det har Wall Streets fingeraftryk over det hele, alene det, at dette forslag er kommet frem; men det er rent ud sagt en total taber, der har galvaniseret diskussionen nationalt, og det er virkelig begyndt at katalysere kongresmedlemmer på begge sider midtergangen til at begynde at tænke over spørgsmålet på en meget mere seriøs måde: Hvordan finansierer man infrastruktur? Hvis vi taler om \$1,5 billion, hvor skal de komme fra?

*(Her følger engelsk udskrift):*

And this includes, frankly, Trump himself. As President Trump said in the Letter of Transmission, that was sent over as the opening to this legislative proposal, he said: "Our nation's infrastructure is in an unacceptable state of disrepair, which damages our country's competitiveness and our citizens' quality of life. For too long, lawmakers have invested in infrastructure inefficiently, ignored critical needs, and allowed it to deteriorate. As a result, the United States has fallen further and further behind other countries. It is time to give Americans the working, modern infrastructure they deserve.... My administration is committed to working with the Congress to enact a law that will enable America's builders to construct the

new,  
modern, and efficient infrastructure throughout our beautiful  
land.”

Now, on Tuesday, President Trump held an open, televised  
roundtable with different Senators and Representatives, both  
Democrats and Republicans, and this was ostensibly to discuss  
the

aluminum, steel industries and trade policy around that, but  
during that roundtable, which was televised, the discussion of  
the infrastructure program came up. And I'd like to just play  
a

short clip from that roundtable; this is an exchange between  
President Trump and Sen. Sherrod Brown [D] from Ohio, and then  
Senator Blumenthal [D-CT] also gets in on this. And what you  
hear is that President Trump says, look, I want to have a  
bipartisan plan. Come back to me with a counterproposal.  
What

we put out was an opening bid, but I really want a bipartisan  
plan. I'm ready, willing and able.

So, here's a clip from that roundtable:

[start video]

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I actually think that we can go bipartisan  
on infrastructure, maybe even more so, than we can on DACA. ...  
On infrastructure which is the purpose of what we're doing  
tonight, come back with a proposal. We put in our bid – come  
back with a proposal. We have a lot of people that are great  
Republicans that want something to happen. We have to rebuild  
our country. I said yesterday, we've spent {\$7 trillion} –  
when

I say “spent,” and I mean wasted – not to mention all of the  
lives, most importantly and everything else – but we've spent  
\$7

trillion as of about two months ago, in the Middle East – \$7  
trillion. And if you want to borrow two dollars to build a  
road

someplace, including your state, the great state of Ohio, if



you

want to build a road, if you want to build a tunnel, or a bridge,

or fix a bridge because so many of them are in bad shape, you can't do it. And yet, we spent \$7 trillion in the Middle East.

Explain that one. [crosstalk]

SEN. SHERROD BROWN: I've love a bipartisan – we have a bipartisan proposal. We can [crosstalk] dollars on it in infrastructure. We're glad to work together on a real infrastructure bill with real dollars, plus what you can leverage

in the communities and private sector.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: Do a combination.

SENATOR BROWN: It needs real dollars.

President Trump: I would love to have you get back to us quickly, 'cause we can do this quickly and we have to rebuild our

country. We have to rebuild our roads and our bridges and our tunnels, so the faster you get back, the faster we can move.

Focus on document this week, if you don't mind, right? But the

faster you get back, the faster we move.

SEN. RICHARD BLUMENTHAL: I come back to Senator Brown's point, I think there's a opportunity for real bipartisanship here, in these two areas.

PRESIDENT TRUMP: I agree, and I'd like you to come back with a suggestion on infrastructure in the plan, and I think that's a bipartisan plan. I really would like to see you come back with a counterproposal on the infrastructure. I think we're

going to get that done. I really believe that's – we're going

to get a lot of Democrats, we're going to get a lot of Republicans. We're going to get it done. It's something we should do. We have to fix our country: We have to fix our roads and our tunnels and bridges and everything, so, if you can work together on that, and I am ready, willing and able, on infrastructure – that is such a natural for us to get done. And I think we could probably do it. Thank you all very much. [End video]

OGDEN: So as you can see, asking them to come back with a counterproposal, he said, this is our opening bid, but the point is clear: Now is the time for us to mobilize like never before, to put the LaRouche plan on the table. {This} is the counterproposal. Let me put on the screen here: first we've got our Campaign To Win the Future. This is obviously the national statement of intent for the elections in 2018. LaRouche PAC is mobilizing a national movement and galvanizing discussion around this program. And then the content of that campaign can be seen on the next slide, this is "The Four Laws To Save the United States: The Economics Principles Necessary for a Recovery – Why the United States Must Join the New Silk Road" and this contains full elaboration of Lyndon LaRouche's four economic laws. So, I know that Paul is very short on time, and I would just like to ask you: Please address what the situation is now in Washington. What's coming out of this release of this so-called legislative proposal? And what actually has to be done?

PAUL GALLAGHER: Thanks, Matt. My first reaction, when the White House plan was released – I call it the “White House plan,” not the Trump plan, but the White House plan – when it was released, was that closed a certain door of people in elected offices around the country and in Washington, constantly saying “what is the White House going to come up with? what is the White House going to come up with? what are they going to give us in the way of what they can get started towards infrastructure investments? because we desperately need it?” And when it finally came out, and it was very, very, very lacking – as you said, a Wall Street plan – that closed a certain door, and immediately, thus, opened another one. OK, now they have come out with that. Now, we have to come out with something. It’s up to the rest of us, particularly those in elected office, but all of us who are active in fighting for this: It’s up to us now to shape the alternative, because this one just isn’t going to work. And it’s good to see that that definitely includes the President – that view. He, on another occasion, immediately after the plan was rolled out on Monday, he said that compared to the tax legislation and the military spending increases and so forth, that this infrastructure plan that the White House has put out, was really quite unimportant. A rather surprising thing for him to say. But it indicated, when it was followed the very next day by the comment you just saw, “give me an alternative,” and then the very day after that, in another meeting with members of Congress, when, as soon as he was prompted in any way by any of them, he came out very strongly for increasing the Federal gasoline tax by

25 cents a gallon, and applying that through the Highway Trust Fund, to infrastructure investment – not at all something which

is part of the White House plan, so-called; and not part of the

Republican leadership's plan at all.

But when he was asked, he went with that. He hasn't said this publicly, but a number of senators and representatives who

were at that second meeting, have reported it publicly in the same way. It's clear that he did say that he was for that increase in the gas tax, and as he said, he would take the political heat for backing it as President, if they would go forward with it.

So you've had, in rapid succession, a number of indications that this plan, as poor as it was that came out from the White House, is not in fact the President's plan, and it simply closes

the door on all this waiting, and now says, where are the alternatives?

And that is very definitely what is in the LaRouche Four Laws, is the one alternative to this that will work.

Let me get into this in another way, unless you want to break it up, Matt. And if you have questions, please, interrupt.

But I wanted to read a piece that was written just two days ago by a Chinese scholar John Gong; he's a very prominent professor University of International Business and Economics in

Beijing; and he's a former executive editor of the {Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies}.

OGDEN: We actually have a slide with the title of that article which was written for China Global Television Network (CGTN), "Make America Great Again – With Chinese Money." And I

can read some of the quotes that people can see on the screen,

and then maybe you can address what the content is.

This is what he had to say: "Trump is absolutely right that Americas crippled bridges, potholed highways, and crooked railways cannot wait any longer. America needs to be great again.

The only question is, where is the money coming from?" And then

later in the article he said, "I have a great idea. Bank of China

and other major banks from China are now flush with dollar cash

and other dollar-denominated liquid assets, totaling over \$3 trillion, mostly in the form of holdings in U.S. Treasury bills

and bonds. This money can be readily used for Chinese investors

to participate in America's infrastructure boom. By that I mean

Chinese investors can participate in those infrastructure projects as active equity investors, and maybe contractors or suppliers at the same time.

"Call it the Belt and Road. Call it

America-belt-America-road. I don't care, as long as Chinas current

account trade surplus can be somehow transformed into a capital

account stock, in the form of money invested in America as permanent equity shareholders, and more importantly permanent stakeholders of a stable and prosperous Sino-U.S. economic relationship. This could be a win-win mode for both countries."

[[https://news.cgtn.com/news/79596a4d33677a6333566d54/share\\_p.html](https://news.cgtn.com/news/79596a4d33677a6333566d54/share_p.html)]

So that's Dr. John Gong.

GALLAGHER: Now, that's very important, in the way it is formulated, in the precision of it. He's talking about

Treasury

holdings, – he's not the first Chinese official to do this.

In

fact, a year ago, in late January of 2017, Ding Xuedong, the then-chairman of the Chinese Investment Corp., which is one of their two big sovereign wealth funds, made essentially the same

proposal. He said, we have such and such a volume of long-term

U.S. Treasury holdings, they're not earners, their interest rates

are very low, their return is very low; we would like to trade them for a long-term investment in a U.S. infrastructure bill, as

he put it. And he, at the time, estimated that really, the need

for investment in the United States for new infrastructure, was

{\$8 trillion}, a figure which may seem impossibly large to many,

but actually isn't.

[[http://www.larouche.com/pr/2017/170116\\_chinese\\_invest.html](http://www.larouche.com/pr/2017/170116_chinese_invest.html)]

Nonetheless, Helga Zepp-LaRouche has written in articles which have been published in the Chinese press, she's frequently

interviewed and quoted there, – she has written exactly this proposal in articles which have been published there. I have presented exactly this idea to Chinese officials in Washington.

This is part of LaRouche's Four Laws.

But to start with, the first action implied by his four actions that have to be taken legislatively and from an executive

standpoint, is the restoration of the Glass-Steagall Act and the

breakup of the Wall Street banks and the hiving off of all of

the  
casino speculative investment vehicles, special purpose  
vehicles  
and all of that, in order to protect and use the commercial  
banking system for investments.  
You cannot get to real, major infrastructure renewal without  
doing that, and you could see this in the meeting that you  
played  
the clip from. There was at least one representative from  
Missouri, who brought up the issue, when the discussion was  
about  
trade, and specifically whether there might be tariffs against  
aluminum imports from China, he brought up the fact that there  
is  
a grave lack of capacity to produce sufficient aluminum for  
industry in the United States, and where is that lack coming  
from? The lack of power supplies. So that, this is an  
infrastructure question, although if you ask the simple  
question,  
“Is there an apparent sufficient amount of kilowatt-hours per  
year per capita in the United States?” Yes, there is. But is  
there sufficient, reliable electrical power supply –  
constantly  
online, reliable, electrical power supply – for an expansion  
of  
industry? The answer would in many cases be, “no.” And that  
was  
what he was bringing up, in particular with respect to more  
aluminum plants in the United States. You have a grave  
inability  
to produce enough power, particularly since the fiasco of  
electricity deregulation out on the West Coast 15 years ago:  
That  
deprived the aluminum industry and shut down a very  
significant  
amount of it.  
Now, if there’s going to be that kind of investment in

infrastructure across the country, it's not going to be one, or two, or three, or four, very famous big projects, like the renovation of the whole Northeast rail corridor of Amtrak, and the bridges and the tunnels in New York and so forth. It's not going to be simply those things. It's going to be, at many, many levels around the country, the production of enough clean water supplies, the production of enough electrical power supplies; the replacement and renovation – mostly replacement – of the river navigation systems, locks and dams, and many of these things. And for those, the commercial banks have to be ready to lend, because it takes a lot of employment, a lot of contracting, a lot of local borrowing: The banks have to be ready to lend and if you allow them to stay the big commercial banks, and the mid-size regional banks – if you allow them to stay in the Wall Street casino, that's where they'll stay. If you say, "no, your business as a commercial bank is lending," then you have a credit channel through the banking system through which national credit can flow, and cooperate in this kind of thing. So it starts with restoring bank separation under Glass-Steagall. We're going to have a group of elected officials from Italy in a couple of months come over and help us organize in Washington on this, because they're fighting for it in Italy at the national and also the local level. Then, the specific second law of LaRouche, a national credit institution, which is able to produce large volumes of



productive

credit for productive employment of the people, and for increased

productivity. And that is where not only the White House plan,

but many other plans that have been put forward, are really completely inadequate, where we do have to talk about several trillions of dollars at least of investment, and the way to do

that, is exactly the way that was reflected in that comment by Dr. Gong: That is, there is a lot of long-term Treasury debt held

out there; three major holders of this long-term Treasury debt,

which totals \$7.5-\$8 trillion, are the commercial banks of the United States, again, which hold it in their reserves and all their excess reserves which are very large right now; second, Japan, which holds more than \$1 trillion in primarily long-term

U.S. Treasury debt; thirdly, China, which actually holds now somewhat more than Japan; about \$1.2 trillion of the same kind of

debt. Those are potential shareholders, equity holders, subscribers of that Treasury debt into a new bank created by Congress for the purpose of generating this kind of credit.

That is exactly how we have proposed and circulated and organized that this is the way to form – without a tremendous amount of new borrowing – to form a sufficiently large national

bank for infrastructure; essentially by swapping existing long-term Treasury debt holdings for equity in such a new national bank created by Congress with a guarantee from the Treasury for the payment of the dividends on that equity. And with taxes – this is not free; it's never free, – but with taxes assigned to make sure that those dividends can be paid.

That's where the increase in the Federal gasoline tax and potentially the use of other what you would call

infrastructure

excise taxes, like the port excise tax and the navigation tax on

the locks and dams, that's where these would come in. Because if

you simply go and raise the gas tax by 25 cents and spend the money for infrastructure projects, it will not produce nearly, nearly enough. But if you use it in this way as leverage to guarantee the equity in a new national bank in exactly the way that we're seeing reflected in that proposal, that article from

Dr. Gong, then it'll work. As I said, he's not the only person,

not only among leading Chinese thinkers about this, but also from

Japan, there's the same kind of positive view of this idea.

Potentially, there you have it – an infrastructure bank.

Then you have to go on and what are you going to use that credit for? It can't be used simply to repair roads and repair

bridges. There are entirely new areas of technological and scientific breakthroughs which will raise productivity in the economy to a far greater extent. One of them that we identify is

that a crash program is necessary to develop not only thermonuclear fusion electric energy, but the plasma technologies

of infrastructure, which will probably come from such a crash program even before commercial nuclear fusion electricity arrives. We will have plasma technologies being spun off from that crash program, which will address themselves exactly to the

production of the kinds of capacities that have died out in deindustrialization in the United States. But they'll do it at a

higher level of technology. Those kinds of investments, are one

of the Four Laws that LaRouche has called for. Also, a big increase in NASA's capabilities, going back to the Apollo Project level of effort by NASA to really go back to the Moon; industrialize, develop the Moon, develop the raw materials there, including for fusion energy production. And from there, go deeper into the Solar System and ultimately into the galaxy. This is the kind of science driver which leads up-shifts in productivity in industry. And infrastructure is really the way that these up-shifts get introduced to the economy. For example, in a high-speed rail system of cars using magnetic levitation and similar technologies, this is the way it gets introduced. So, that opening from the President is very important. Yesterday you had comments which I think are very significant from the two leaders of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee – the Republican chairman William Shuster of Pennsylvania, the Democratic ranking member Peter DeFazio – they are normally quite a bit at odds. But in interviews yesterday which were reported today, they were reporting that they are already jointly working on a legislative alternative to exactly what you saw the President asking for there. A legislative alternative again, with real Federal dollars; the language which Senator Brown used – actually it was Senator Wyden was the other Senator – real Federal dollars. An alternative to present which the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is where legislation along these lines will have to start. So, you're seeing that; you're seeing the gas tax being discussed very widely, including by those same two

leaders of that committee. You're already seeing an infrastructure bank act in the House – HR547 – of Representative Rosa DeLauro, Democrat from Connecticut, which has the backing of fully half of the Democratic Caucus in the House and is not a national infrastructure bank which would operate in the way that we've described and therefore would not be as large or as capable. But nonetheless, it's legislation which in my view is quite similar to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which operated under Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration and did so much to recover the country and then to lead the mobilization for the war and through the war in the 1940s. So that is also something definitely within the purview of LaRouche's Four Laws.

OGDEN: The idea of national banking is, I think, really the critical idea; and it takes us obviously directly back to Alexander Hamilton. If you look at Hamilton's view on infrastructure, the idea of public infrastructure is very much an American idea, and is a major pillar of the American System. Hamilton's emphasis on the necessity for the rapid upgrading of the national infrastructure, the ports and dredging the harbors and things like this, what was called "internal improvements." But this idea of public infrastructure has an American idea to it. In fact, it was written directly into the Constitution in the form of the General Welfare. There were huge fights, including Hamilton's defense of the Constitutionality of a national bank against Thomas Jefferson around this idea of the General Welfare. I know you have to go, so maybe one more

aspect

that you can address before you leave, and then I can conclude the remaining portions of the show on my own. But just on this

subject of the idea of the public good, the United States used to

be the world's gold standard, in great modern infrastructure, public infrastructure. You can see that obviously by what Franklin Roosevelt did during the New Deal. Nations around the

world were banging on our door to try to imitate what we accomplished with the Tennessee Valley Authority and so forth and

so on. But now, the gold standard is swiftly being set by China

and what China has done in an unparalleled way. Create this amazing public infrastructure in a very rapid and swift manner.

Two things I think maybe could be addressed in what we need to now learn from China or relearn in terms of what we used to be committed to, is: 1) the policy approach that has made this possible in China; but also, 2) the philosophy that China is clearly committed to when it comes to this idea of the public good, the common good, or what we call in American Constitutional

language, the General Welfare. Maybe you can address that just

briefly before you leave, Paul.

GALLAGHER: There was, in the 19th Century, the American Whig and then Republican leaders were all very conscious Hamiltonians. They realized that they were attempting to develop

the country, and they were doing it – at least a lot of the time

– extraordinarily successfully with a commitment to the “internal improvements” what we call infrastructure, but the

internal improvements, the national credit provision, the protection of industry; which came from Alexander Hamilton. But his overriding premise was actually none of those particular policies, but rather his stating against the tide of opinion in the 1790s when he was Treasury Secretary and the decade before and after. He definitely took on the tide of opinion that the United States was going to be an agricultural country, a country of yeoman farmers with all of their well-known virtues and so on and so forth. He said that the wealth of a country is found in the inventive qualities of its people, and in the freedom and opportunity that they have to turn their inventive qualities into enterprise. And he really was responsible for the emergence of the first banks of the United States; not only the First Bank of the United States, the first national bank, but also the first private banks of the United States, of which there were very few at that time. He saw the creation of a national bank as essentially the necessary link or liaison between the actions of the government to assist the economy and the actions of the private banks; that this was the necessary way, in which they should be related. But his principle was that the mind of the individual and the freedom of the individual and opportunity to make that into enterprise, that that was what defined the ability to produce the wealth of a country and that the wealth of a country was produced within it; it was not gained by trading with other countries – fairly, freely or otherwise. It was gained primarily by producing the wealth which the inventiveness of the people and the resources of the country made possible. And that was the function of

protection when it was used, but of course, Hamilton favored more what we would call industrial subsidies than he did what we call tariffs. So that, right through Abraham Lincoln, was the creed of the great leaders of the United States in the 19th Century and considerably thereafter. We became the greatest industrial nation on Earth that way. Franklin Roosevelt revived that general outlook, although he did so without the creation of a national bank, really because of what he was working with in Congress. Otherwise, he might have preferred to do that. But he did it through such institutions as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the TVA, which became wonders of the world. We have not really improved on that much in the 70-80 years since. But that idea, Hamilton's ideas spread very rapidly through Friedrich List, who spent a lot of time in the United States and was a leading Hamiltonian in the 1820s and 1830s, and then was in the middle of the unification of Germany for the first time in the Customs Union of Germany in the middle of the 19th Century. This spread through Bismarck's policies, who knew that he was a Hamiltonian, later in the 19th Century. They spread through the Japanese adopting and learning a lot of the works of Hamilton; late in the 19th Century inviting Hamiltonian economists from the United States to come over and

advise them. This kept being repeated in Korea again. China has taken this far beyond, because as you said, they're not only applying those policies, but they're also as they always say doing them with Chinese characteristics. Particularly now with Xi Jinping as the President of China, he has really defined and enshrined in their Constitution the principle of what a country's leadership is judged for is its ability to strive for the common welfare, the common aims of the population; what we call in the Constitution, the General Welfare. That has really had a very distinctive effect on Chinese policy in the country and also on the policy of the Belt and Road Initiative which Xi Jinping launched, but was really already underway before he made the formal speech three and a half years ago. Already the investments by big Chinese commercial banks outside China, in these projects of energy, mining, but also a lot of infrastructure projects. These big investments were already underway in 2011, 2012; then he made the announcement in 2013, which was so very close to the policy of the World Land-Bridge which had been promoted by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche since the later 1980s. And since that time, that has really been recognized in China; they call Helga the Silk Road Lady. This policy of the common welfare is clearly one reflected in the way that they've eliminated almost entirely down to the last few tens of millions of people, they've almost entirely eradicated extreme poverty in China. I just heard the World Bank chairman the day before yesterday praising that to the skies and saying it's



the  
one model for the world. He said the World Bank has been  
trying  
to do this for so many decades, to eradicate poverty, without  
making too much progress. China has done it, and now they are  
seeking to help do it in Africa and other places. They want  
to  
invest in the Middle East in reconstruction. But this is  
really  
the test that you are acting for the general good, for the  
common  
welfare, which is what our Constitution commits us to.  
So, in that sense, they've gone beyond, and in the process,  
really developed a lot of technological breakthroughs in  
infrastructure; and that's where you find them. That's where  
Roosevelt found them. The projects of the 1930s, which many  
people think of as just creating a lot of work for people, and  
building a lot of airports and roads and bridges and things  
like  
that; those projects – especially the hydro-electric projects  
and especially the Tennessee Valley Authority – were  
technological breakthroughs at the time. They built dams,  
navigation systems, hydropower systems technologically in ways  
which not only hadn't been done, but had been denied that they  
could be done even right up to that time. John F Kennedy  
spoke  
about this later, that experts were saying that you couldn't  
build dams that were simultaneously for water management, for  
navigation, and for hydropower. The TVA did 57 such dams.  
So,  
they completely transformed an area of the country. These  
breakthroughs were made in all of this infrastructure building  
in  
such a way, that the productivity of the U.S. economy leaped  
up in  
the 1930s at the fastest rate of the last 150 years. A close  
second was the 1940s, including the war mobilization.

So that's what China is experiencing now, as they make these kinds of investments; and they're doing it with a very common welfare orientation.

OGDEN: Wonderful! So, thank you very much, Paul. I'm going to let you go before we finish the remainder of our show.

But I think you've made it very clear that we are uniquely positioned to inform and ultimately shape this counterproposal and what must ultimately become the infrastructure and general economic policy of this Presidency. So, I know we have a lot of work to do. Thank you for joining us, Paul.

GALLAGHER: Thank you. I'm sure you'll talk about the necessity to bring this up from the bottom as well; from the local elected officials, from the state legislatures in particular and apply it to the election campaign. I think it's probably true what Chairman Shuster said, which is that work on this legislation will be going on until the summer. I think that's definitely true. It will become a part of the election campaign, no question. If we can get candidates out there and local elected officials out there who are for the Four Laws, we're going to shape this. So, thanks for the opportunity and having me on, and have a good time.

OGDEN: Thank you, and we'll talk to you again soon. What Paul said is absolutely correct. This is the ultimate principle or thought behind the campaign to win the future. This is the LaRouche PAC election mobilization in 2018. We've already had a number of state legislators endorse this campaign. We're really on the ground in various places, including in West Virginia; doing some very significant meetings with people who are

involved  
in the China-West Virginia deals. We've also mobilized in a  
very  
big way in the Midwest, which was key to the Trump election  
victory. We know that these former industrial states really  
are  
the most significant in swinging these elections and creating  
the  
constituency blocs around this idea of the LaRouche Four  
Economic  
Laws and everything that you just heard Paul go through. This  
is  
the urgent necessity as we mobilize around this kind of  
program.  
I think everything that you just heard from Paul, makes it  
very  
clear that we are uniquely well-positioned to shape this  
entire  
discussion. I think the opportunity is even greater now than  
it  
was previously.  
Now, let me just go over a few things that I think will make  
it very clear to you that there is an opportunity for a moment  
of  
awakening, you could say, among people who have recognized  
that  
everything that we've been committed to for the last several  
decades up to this point has completely failed. There were  
two  
very informative or entertaining articles over the last week  
and  
a half, which point to exactly this; indicate exactly this  
opportunity for people to perhaps open their minds and begin a  
more sober and serious discussion around the true principles  
of  
economics. One of these is an article which appeared in  
Bloomberg, this was {Bloomberg Business Week} I believe. The

title of this article was “What if China Is Exempt from the Laws

of Economics?” This is by a fellow named Michael Schuman, but the subtitle is “Beijing’s policymakers seem to be doing a lot of

things right – and that may upend much of basic economic thinking, especially our faith in the power of free markets.”

So, here are a couple of excerpts from that article. He says:

“Over my two decades of writing about economics, I’ve devised a list of simple maxims that I’ve found generally hold true...

“But recently, my faith in this corpus of collected wisdom has been badly shaken. By China.

“The more I apply my rules of economics to China, the more they seem to go awry. China should be mired in meager growth, even gripped by financial crisis, according to my maxims. But obviously it’s not. In fact, much of what’s going on right now in

that country runs counter to what we know – or think we know – about economics. Simply, if Beijing’s policymakers are right, then a lot of basic economic thinking is wrong – especially our

certainty in the power of free markets, our ingrained bias against state intervention, and our ideas about fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

“On the surface, that probably sounds ridiculous. How could one country possibly defy the laws that have governed economies

everywhere else?...

“Yet as China marches forward, we can no longer dismiss the possibility that it’s rewriting the rulebook. Beijing’s policymakers are just plain ignoring what most economists would

recommend at this point in its development. And, so far, they’re

getting away with it...

"... Perhaps China really is refashioning capitalism.

"Perhaps. I, for one, am still clinging to my maxims...

"... Maybe my rules of economics will hold firm after all.

But thanks to China, I'm prepared to edit them."

Now, it's not that China is rewriting the rule book. I think that what you just heard from Paul is that it's the West,

it's the United States under the influence of British free market

ideology; this free-market school economics. It's the United States and the West which have been playing by the wrong rulebook

for decades, if not generations. We've neglected the rulebook that we originally wrote. It was Alexander Hamilton, it was our

first Treasury Secretary; that's why it's called the American System of economics. Other countries have applied these principles of Hamiltonian economics and experienced the same phenomenal growth that we experienced under the influence of Hamiltonian policy. That is exactly what China is experiencing

right now. It's leaving these economists scratching their heads,

but perhaps they merely have to open a few history books.

I think as you can tell from that Bloomberg article, it's

beginning to dawn on people. "Gee! Maybe we've been wrong.

Maybe we've been duped by this British free trade, free market ideology. Perhaps that's why our economies are in shambles right

now."

Here's another article. This is in the {New York Times Magazine}. It came out earlier this week. This one is very interesting and goes through a lot of the history you just heard

Paul elaborate on. This is called "The Rise of China and the Fall of the 'Free Trade' Myth." The subhead is "China's economic

success lays bare an uncomfortable historical truth. No one who preaches free trade really practices it." So, here's an excerpt

from the article:

"[T]o grasp China's economic achievement, and its ramifications, it is imperative to ask: Why has a market economy

directed by a Communist state become the world's second-largest?

Or, to rephrase the question: Why shouldn't it have? Why shouldn't China's rise have happened the way it did, with state-led economic planning, industrial subsidies and little or

no regard for the rules of 'free trade'?...

"Indeed, economic history reveals that great economic powers have always become great because of activist states. Regardless

of the mystical properties claimed for it, the invisible hand of

self-interest depends on the visible and often heavy hand of government. To take only one instance, British gunboats helped impose free trade on 19th-century China – a lesson not lost on the Chinese... The philosophical father of economic protectionism is, in fact, Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the

American financial system, whose pupils included the Germans, the

Japanese and, indirectly, the Chinese."

After some history, he lays out the case of Germany, and this one is interesting to focus on. He says:

"... Unified in 1871, Germany was scrambling to catch up with industrialized Britain. To do so, it borrowed from recipes

of national development proposed by Hamilton soon after the Americans broke free of their British overlords. In his 'Report

on the Subject of Manufactures', submitted to Congress in 1791,

Hamilton used the potent term 'infant' industries to argue for economic protectionism.

"... In his view, infant nations needed room to maneuver before they could compete with established industrial powers. The

United States embraced many of Hamilton's recommendations; the beneficiaries were, first, the textile and iron industries and then steel.

"It was Hamilton's formula, rather than free trade, that made the United States the world's fastest-growing economy in the

19th century and into the 1920s. And that formula was embraced by

other nations coming late to international economic competition.

Hamilton's most influential student was a German economist named

Friedrich List, who lived in the United States from 1825 until the 1830s and wrote a book titled {Outlines of American Political

Economy}. On his return to Germany, List attacked the free-market

gospel preached by Britain as sheer opportunism.... Applying List's lessons, Germany moved with spectacular speed from an agrarian to an industrial economy.

"... Closely following Germany's example, Japan heavily subsidized its first factories ...

"... South Korea, too, found solutions for its problems in Friedrich List rather than Adam Smith. The country's leader, Park

Chung-hee ... was also deeply familiar with German theories of protectionism. (The economist Robert Wade reported coming across

whole shelves of books by List in Seoul bookstores in the 1970s.)...

“But little did I know that Hamilton (and List) would achieve their greatest influence in post-Mao China. ‘The rise of China resembles that of the United States a century ago,’ the Chinese scholar Hu Angang writes. He is not exaggerating.” Now, that’s a very interesting article to appear at this moment. I’m not saying that everything the author says in his analysis is entirely accurate, or that all of the conclusions that he draws are necessarily correct. But what he does make clear is that what made America great was the policies of Alexander Hamilton. And what’s making China great today are those very same Hamiltonian policies. This realization shows you that we have a very fertile field for the reception of our so-called Four Laws campaign – Lyndon LaRouche’s revival of Hamiltonian policies. The fight which Lyndon LaRouche has led for decades to liberate the United States from this imposed free market, free trade hoax; this British ideology. To return us to the principles of Alexander Hamilton. What he did simultaneously abroad to educate these other nations on the policies of the American System and Hamiltonian economic policies. That’s where China got this from; that’s where you can credit the great Chinese economic miracle of the last 15 years. Do not write out of the equation the role that Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have played as spokesmen for this great Hamiltonian tradition, and urgently with updates and a profound scientific depth that Lyndon LaRouche has brought to this discussion. But the time is now, and the field is very fertile for the reception of this idea that the time has come for a Hamiltonian coalition of nations. We must join hand-in-hand with China to do exactly that; to bring



development to all the nations on the planet using these American, but universal, economic principles.

Now, let me just play a very short clip from a broadcast that Helga Zepp-LaRouche had yesterday. Because the biggest problem that you run into – and I think this is something that you run into as an organizer or as an activist – is that people

fail to make the necessary leap in terms of understanding these

principles because they have an axiomatic problem. There's a disconnect. The biggest problem that we have when it comes to economics today is that money is essentially God. Money has achieved this status in economics where it is everything to everyone. It's the Genesis of economics; it's the root, it's the

prime mover; it's the measuring rod, it's the purpose, it's the

medium. Money is everything. And Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed

exactly this pathology in her webcast yesterday. And she called

for a public debate on this. She said, as it begins to dawn on

people who have believed that everything that they had believed

about economics may perhaps have been wrong, we need to question

some of the most basic economic assumptions that we hold dear, and ask ourselves the question, "What is the ultimate purpose of

an economy and what is the true source of true economic wealth?"

So, here's Helga LaRouche:

HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE

: I think there is something

fundamentally wrong with the system of the free market, which after all is not that free, given the fact that all central banks

did was to bail out the banks and keep money pumping for the benefit of the speculators, so that the rich become richer, and

the poor become more poor, and the middle class is shrinking.

This article by Bloomberg which you referenced earlier, is very interesting, because the author admits that according to his

theory, China should be collapsing, it should have meager economic growth, but obviously the contrary is the case. And he

says that China is doing everything which according to his theory

are terrible, like state intervention, party control, – things like that – and China is prospering. And actually, he says, he's not yet ready to completely overturn his theory, but he's willing to make corrections.

There will be a lot more corrections, because I think we need a public debate, what are the economic criteria for a functioning economy? And obviously, the works of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and his development of physical economy, going

back to Leibniz, to Friedrich List, to Henry C. Carey, to Wilhelm

von Kardorff, who was the economic advisor of Bismarck and was one of the key influences to bring about the industrial revolution in Germany; as compared to the so-called free market

model, I think we have to have a real debate, what is the cause

of wealth? Is it money, or is it the idea of the creativity of

the individual, which then leads to scientific and technological

discoveries, which applied in the production process leads to

an

increase in productivity, which then leads to more wealth, longevity, and all of these things.

We need a discussion about that, because the notion of what is economy, equating that with money, has really become one of the axiomatic assumptions of a failing system. So we need a debate about that. [end video]

OGDEN: So the time has come. As I said, it's a very fertile field, and this is one of the most important reasons why

we've now launched a new LaRouche PAC class series, which gets directly at these principles; not only of economics, but this is

what drives global policy. What is the purpose of economy?

What

is the true identity of man? And what should be the collaborative between peoples and between nations, to what end?

So, I'll take that as an opportunity before concluding, to remind

our viewers that tomorrow we will have the second class in our 2018 class series. This class will be titled "The End of Geopolitics, Part I: The History of Geopolitics." The guest speaker will be Harley Schlanger. Again, you can register for this entire class series, which is called "The End of Geopolitics. What Is the New Paradigm?" The registration is now

open. If you have not registered for this class series, I strongly encourage you to. The link is available on the screen

– [lpac.co/np2018](http://lpac.co/np2018). You can also visit [discover.larouchepac.com](http://discover.larouchepac.com) which will be the central hub of all of the material for this class series. Again, if you're a registered participant, not only do you have the opportunity to participate in the live public forums, such as the inaugural class that was delivered last Saturday by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, but you also have the

opportunity for an in-depth engagement around the syllabus, the required reading materials, the homework assignments, the live feedback from the teachers and from the leaders of the LaRouche PAC class series, and also some discussion periods which are only open to registered participants. Registration has continued to increase. We have a large number of registered participants from all across the United States and elsewhere around the world, too. So, we're putting together the educated grouping, the cadre which will be able to lead this discussion for a new economics, a New Paradigm. The field is wide open. The door is there, and all we have to do is walk through it. We are in a unique position to inform this discussion today; and it is a very urgent debate which needs to take place as Helga Zepp-LaRouche just said. So, thank you for joining me here today. I thank Paul for joining me. Please stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](http://larouchepac.com); we have a lot of work to do, and we'll see you next week.

---

# 'Demokrati': Betyder det princippet om det Almene Vel eller partipolitisk lammelse og krige for regimeskifte?

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 14. feb., 2018* – Senatets Efterretningskomites høring i går med lederne af de amerikanske efterretningstjenester, var anti-russiske, anti-kinesiske optøjer fra både senatorer og vidner. Den nye 'politiske korrekthed' i ånden fra McCarthy dominerede enhver diskussion af det faktiske emne, »trusler mod Amerikas nationale sikkerhed«. Hvis der hersker noget tvivlsspørgsmål om, hvorfor, det er mislykkedes præsident Trump at forfølge sine hensigter – stormagtssamarbejde med både Rusland og Kina om bekæmpelse af terrorisme og regionale krige – så blev de besvaret af forestillingen i Senatet i går, og som også omgiver ham i Det Hvide Hus.

De ledende folkevalgte i USA og Europa har, med deres skrigeri om, at Kina og Rusland er en trussel mod »demokratiske værdier«, demonstreret deres totalt manglende evne til at praktisere demokrati succesfuldt. Deres partier gør dem ude af stand til at regere – eller, som vi ser det i Tyskland, blot

at danne en regering og forsøge at regere. De kan ikke reducere fattigdom, hvor Kina er ved at fjerne det; de kan ikke stoppe en epidemi af narkeafhængighed og selvmord. De ser et neokonservativt militær/Wall Street-kompleks føre krige for regimeskifte »imod autoritære regimer, og for demokrati«; disse krige er årsag til katastrofale menneskelige lidelser og død, og ødelæggelse af rigdomme, spreder international terrorisme og massive flygtningestrømme. De står nu over for et nyt finanskrak, der er under udvikling, og lammes af Wall Street i at agere for at stoppe det sådan, som Kinas myndigheder har gjort. I stedet skrider de år efter år, at »Kina vil krakke«, mens Kinas bidrag til verdensøkonomiens vækst faktisk konstant stiger.

Det kræver samarbejde med Kina og Rusland at løse disse problemer, hvilket tydeligvis var, hvad Trump havde i sinde, da han indtog embedet. Men selv om gerningsmændene til »Russiagate«, som startede kupforsøget imod ham, nu er godt og grundigt miskrediterede, fortsætter processen med at tvinge præsidenten til at indtage en anti-russisk, anti-kinesisk holdning selv i hans egen administration.

To kronikker i de seneste par dage i en af Kinas førende aviser, *Global Times*, sætter Kinas evne til at tjene sit folks almene vel – regering ved og for folket – i kontrast til USA's ekstreme partipolitiske lammelse og forfølgelse af »demokrati« i fremmede lande ved hjælp af krige. Den anden kronik tog et spørgsmål op, der nu er centralt i denne amerikanske, partipolitiske lammelse: økonomisk infrastruktur.

Som præsidenten gentagne gange har erkendt: USA behandler ikke problemet med sin smuldrende infrastruktur, forsvarer ikke sine borgere mod tilbagevendende oversvømmelser under orkaner, fatale sammenbrud i transportsystemet, broer og dæmninger, der kollapser, inficeret drikkevand – og forbedrer da slet ikke deres liv med nye infrastrukturplatforme, som Kina, der har udbygget 15.000 mil moderne højhastighedsjernbaner og revolutioneret sit folks bevægelighed. Hvis USA insisterer på,

at Kina er dets konkurrent, skrev *Global Times*, »så er infrastrukturbyggeri også en form for konkurrence«.

Dette er en konkurrence om at tjene det almene velfærd. Præsident Trumps infrastrukturplan, påtvunget ham af Goldman Sachs bank, vil ikke gøre det; men der er heller ikke kommet noget tilbud fra nogen af de politiske partier om et brugbart alternativ – til at rette op på mere end et halvt århundredes forfald og sammenbrud.

Det eneste alternativ, der vil virke, er det, der som sit mål har det amerikanske folks og hele menneskehedens generelle velfærd. Dette alternativ begynder med at bryde Wall Street bankerne op – med en genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-loven – og udstede for billioner af dollars ny, produktiv kredit gennem en ny nationalbank eller Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for at bygge en ny, højteknologisk infrastrukturplatform for USA. Denne fremgangsmåde er en del af Lyndon LaRouches nu berømte Fire Love, der også specificerer NASA's tilbagevenden til et niveau af rumforskning, der svarer til Apolloprojektet, samt at genoplive forskning og udvikling af teknologier til fusionskraft gennem et forceret program.

Infrastrukturspørgsmålet bliver nu en del af de partipolitiske valg i 2018. Lad menneskehedens fælles mål og fælles velfærd dømme i denne konkurrence, som de vil dømme Kina, Amerika og »demokratiet«.

*Foto: State of the Union 2018*

---

# **Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Lad os konsolidere det Nye Paradigme, Nu, hvor Det britiske Imperies kup mod Trump er afsløret. pdf og video**

*Derfor er det så meget desto mere vigtigt, at den eneste løsning på denne finanskriser, nemlig gennemførelsen af Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingen og de Fire Love, min mand, Lyndon LaRouche, har udarbejdet; at de nu kommer frem på bordet, og at der kommer et krav fra befolkningerne i alle landene om, at deres regeringer responderer til Xi Jinpings tilbud om at samarbejde med den Nye Silkevej. Europa, Tyskland, Italien, Frankrig, USA; de har alle et presserende behov for en forbedring og modernisering af infrastruktur.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

---



# Britisk efterretning nu afsløret som anfører af kuppet imod Trump; Vi kan overvinde dem

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 7. feb., 2018* – Brochuren fra LaRouche PAC Action Committee, der afslører historien bag Robert Mueller, den »umoralske, juridiske lejemorder«, som er deployeret for at fjerne Donald Trump fra præsidentskabet, har nu cirkuleret i seks måneder og haft en enorm indvirkning.

Med dele af »Få ram på Trump«-specialstyrken, der nu er totalt miskrediteret, er det muligt at gå efter selve uhyrets hoved – britisk efterretning og britisk geopolitik, som Trump truer med at vælte.

Brochuren erklærer dristigt lige fra begyndelsen, at Mueller og hele fremstødet for at stoppe Trump *siden 2015*, kom fra britisk efterretning og det britiske »imperieoligarki«.

I de seneste 48 timer er det, af det Britiske Udenrigsministerium i en sag for retten i London, og ligeledes af Washington Post i en lang artikel, blevet afsløret, at ikke kun »tidligere« MI6-agent Christopher Steeles dossier, men derimod mange britiske efterretningsagenter er involveret – som f.eks. i Udenrigsministeriet – og fra toppen er deployeret til at få ram på Trump. Og hvem deployerer dem fra toppen? »Tidligere« chef for MI6, sir Richard Dearlove. Samme Dearlove, der kommissionerede sit eget, berygtede »dossier« for Tony Blair, som »beviste«, at Saddam Hussein havde atomvåben og kemiske våben!

Dette dossier vanærede udenrigsminister Colin Powell og lancerede den katastrofale Cheney-Bush-invasion af Irak 2003-2011. Den nuværende, britiske kampagne havde, gennem at

bruge »Steele-dossieret«, til formål at diktere USA, at det ikke havde lov at have en præsident, der ønsker samarbejdsrelationer med Rusland eller Kina.

Det var britiske efterretningstjenester, der blandede sig i vore valg i 2016. Londons MI6, den hemmelige efterretningstjeneste, kolporterede britisk skidt om Trump og Rusland gennem Obamas efterretningsfolk og Clinton-kampagnen, med det formål at ødelægge Trumps kampagne, og hans præsidentskab.

Rusland og USA har været reelle eller potentielle allierede i århundreder, gående helt tilbage til det væbnede neutralitetsforbund (First League of Armed Neutrality), der var med til at vinde vores Revolutionskrig, og til den russiske flådes indgriben mod britisk støtte til slavemagten i vores Borgerkrig, frem til det amerikansk-russiske samarbejde mod Hitler, som Sir Winston Churchill arbejdede på at ødelægge.

Det samme er sandt om USA's relationer med Kina, under Anden Verdenskrig og tidligere. Nu inviterer Kina USA til at gå med i forlængelsen af Bælte & Vej Initiativet, et projekt for økonomisk genopbygning og udslettelse af fattigdom i langt større skala end Marshallplanen.

Vi har brug for internationale aftaler for at bygge den mest afgørende, nye infrastruktur på verdensplan og brug for at acceptere Kinas lederskab i dets Bælte & Vej Initiativ. Selve Amerika har enorme underskud med hensyn til ny, økonomisk infrastruktur og må skabe en national (statslig) kreditinstitution for at deltage; en ny Reconstruction Finance Corporation i Roosevelts tradition, eller en nationalbank i Hamiltons tradition.

Vi må have en koordineret genindførelse af Glass/Steagall-bankopdeling i hele USA og Europa, før City of London og Wall Street bringer vore økonomier ind i et nyt, denne gang langt

værre, krak.

USA ville ikke præstere disse ting, hvis det gav lov til, at en præsident med overlæg blev fjernet for at være i overensstemmelse med den britiske, geopolitiske doktrin for krige for regimeskifte og konfrontation mellem stormagter.

De memoer, der nu er kommet frem fra Husets Efterretningskomite og Senatets Justitskomite, har sprængt Steele-dossieret vidt åbent, med samt dets anvendelse imod præsident Trump. De, der er blevet afsløret af disse memoer, er ret utilfredse og vil forsøge at genvinde fremstødet for at fjerne præsidenten, med mindre de besejres.

*Foto: Sir Richard Billing Dearlove, KCMG (født 23. jan., 1945) var chef for den Britiske Hemmelige Efterretningstjeneste (MI6) fra 1999 og til 6. maj, 2004. (Domusrulez / Wikimedia)*

---

# **Russiagate-kupforsøget smuldrer hastigt, med den amerikanske befolkning, der ønsker, Trump skal lykkes**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 31. jan., 2018* – Præsident Donald Trumps første State of the Union-tale tirsdag aften, har fået en overvældende positiv respons. CBS News, der generelt spiller en førende rolle i »fake news« angrebene på Trump, rapporterede en 75 %'s støtte til Trumps tale fra sine seere, og selv CNN indrømmede, at 70 % af deres seere var »meget

positive« eller »noget positive«.

Trump annoncerede ingen nye, vigtige politikker, men understregede, at optimismen i befolkningen og i erhvervssamfundet, som følge af hans indgåede forpligtelse til at genopbygge den amerikanske økonomi og hans skattelettelser, havde produceret 2,2 million jobs, med 200.000 af disse inden for vareproduktion, »endelig« var begyndt at forøge indkomster og havde stimuleret til løfter fra sådanne som Apple og Exxon om at investere milliarder i den amerikanske økonomi.

Han tog et etisk udgangspunkt ved ikke at sige noget om det faktum, at Mueller-kuppet er ved at falde fra hindanden, og at mange af folkene i efterretningsteamet fra Obamas tid næsten med sikkerhed vil blive anklaget for deres officielle løgne og kriminelle handlinger. Det Demokratiske lederskab, især Husets minoritetsleder Nancy Pelosi, befandt sig i en tilstand af chok under talen og skulede og skar tænder og nægtede at applaudere selv, når Trump opfordrede til tværpolitisk samarbejde for at behandle spørgsmålene om immigration og infrastruktur. Det demokratiske kongresmedlem Joe Manchin fra Vest Virginia fordømte, som et voksende antal demokrater, der er rasende over, at deres lederskab absolut ikke har nogen politik ud over at være anti-Trump, sine demokratiske kolleger for at »sidde mut hen«.

Men »Mueller-gate« var ikke fraværende til trods for, at det ikke blev nævnt i hans tale. På vej ud af Kongressen blev Trump spurgt, om han ville godkende offentliggørelsen af Nunes-memoerne, der afslører FBI's forbrydelser med deres overvågning af Trumps kampagneteam på falske forudsætninger. Han svarede, »Ja, 100 %«. Stabschef John Kelly gik i dag på radioen for at annoncere, at memoet »vil blive offentliggjort her temmelig snart, tror jeg, og hele verden kan se det«.

Russiagate-korsfarerne skummer ligeledes over det faktum, at Trump i bund og grund ignorerede den falske McCarthy-heksejagt imod Rusland og intet sagde om hverken Rusland eller Kina ud

over, at de var »rivaler«. Dette kom 24 timer efter Trumps afvisning af at udstede sanktioner mod Rusland, eller nogen andre, som det var blevet krævet af Kongressen for seks måneder siden, med en frist på seks måneder. Fristen udløb i mandags, med administrationen, der simpelt hen konstaterede, at sanktionerne »ikke var nødvendige«.

»Fake news«-*New York Times* og det neokonservative Atlantic Council (amerikansk tænketank) kom med hysteriske udfald imod præsidenten med *Times*, der anklagede Trump for at »stikke en finger i øjet på Kongressen« ved ikke at gennemtvinge sanktionerne, alt imens Atlantic Councils Anders Aslund sagde, at Trump »generelt hånedede de amerikanske sanktioner mod Rusland«.

I hele verden viser virkeligheden sig, med bogstavelig talt nye, daglige udviklinger i den igangværende Nye Silkevejstransformation af civilisationen. Alene i løbet af de seneste 24 timer: En kinesisk delegation i Oslo planlægger en højhastigheds-jernbanelinje fra Oslo til Stockholm; et kinesiske ingeniørselskab påbegyndte arbejdet på en ny dybvandshavn i Nigeria; det Amerikanske Handelskammer udgav en rapport, der viser, at amerikanske foretagender er optimistiske med hensyn til amerikansk-kinesiske relationer; Mexicos udenrigsminister sagde til sin kongres, at præsident Peña Nietos største præstation var at hæve de mexicansk-kinesiske relationer; Kinas finansminister er i Argentina, hvor han diskuterer G20-mødet, der skal afholdes dér i november, men også enorme argentinsk-kinesiske infrastrukturprojekter, inkl. tunneller, kernkraftværker og samarbejde om rummet.

En potentielt set betydningsfuld udvikling – Trump-administrationen annoncerede, at navnet Victor Cha var blevet fjernet fra listen over folk, der kom i betragtning som USA's nye ambassadør til Sydkorea. Cha, en ledende neokonservativ, der nu er i CSIS (Center for Strategic and International Studies), var Bush-administrationens repræsentant i

Sekspartforhandlingerne, hvor han spillede en førende rolle på vegne af Dick Cheney i at forhindre ethvert fremskridt. Hvis præsident Trump kan udpege en person med samme fremragende kvalifikationer, som han fandt til at repræsentere Amerika i Rusland og Kina – ambassadørerne Jon Huntsman og Terry Branstad – vil det være et stort skridt på vejen til at muliggøre en fredelig løsning på Koreakrisen. Alt imens mange ledende personer i Washington og i Pentagon, inklusive nogle internt i Trumps administration, puster til flammerne for konflikt og krig med Rusland og Kina, så taler Huntsman og Branstad i sandhed for Trumps hensigt om, at USA skal være venner og partnere med Rusland og med Kina.

Med Russiagate-kuppet, der nu er i færd med at smuldre, og med Trumps højere position efter hans State of the Union-tale, er tidspunktet nu opportunt og nødvendigt for ham til at tilslutte USA den Nye Silkevej og vedtage Glass-Steagall og det komplette program, der er indeholdt i LaRouches Fire Love.

*Foto: Præsident Donald Trump forlader Repræsentanternes Hus efter sin State of the Union-tale tirsdag, 30. januar, 2018.*

---

## Hvad lærte Trump af Davos?

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 28. jan., 2018* – Med præsident Trump, der forbereder sin State of the Union-tale til kommende tirsdag – og som angiveligt skal fokusere på den nationale økonomi og infrastruktur – er det spørgsmål, der må stilles, hvorvidt han tænker over temaet på Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum. Trumps tale i Davos var begrænset til en hyldest til det, han beskrev som et stort, økonomisk boom, som finder sted i USA, men hvor han desværre peger på den massive aktiemarkedsboble som et tegn på dette fremskridt, snarere end

som et enormt advarselstegn på det forestående krak.

Selv *Wall Street Journal* advarede for nylig præsidenten og sagde, han burde ophøre med at bruge aktiemarkedet som målestok for økonomisk fremskridt – Wall Street-drengene ved ganske udmærket, at krakket er umiddelbart forestående. Men, hvad der er mere væsentligt, så har, som *EIR* har understreget, William White, den indsigtsfulde, tidligere cheføkonom for Den internationale Betalingsbank, BIS, den 25. jan. advaret om, at det vestlige banksystem ikke har nogen som helst mulighed for at undfly et sådant krak, eftersom den »fælde«, som de har skabt for sig selv med deres politik for 'pengetrykningsorgie' gennem QE (kvantitativ lempelse), der dækkede over 2008-krakket, ikke efterlader dem nogen monetære løsninger på den nuværende, langt større boble, vi i dag konfronteres med.

Ingen monetær løsning – men der findes en løsning i form af en *kreditpolitik*, og som er blevet anbragt i hænderne på hvert eneste kongresmedlem og indtil flere folk i Trumps kreds, i form af brochuren, **»LaRouches Fire Love: De fysisk-økonomiske principper for USA's økonomiske genrejsning – Amerikas fremtid på den Nye Silkevej«**. [1]

Heraf kommer det ovenstående spørgsmål: Tog præsidenten til sig, at temaet på Davos Forum i år var »Skab en fælles fremtid i en opsplittet verden«, et koncept, der er taget direkte fra Xi Jinpings tale for Davos Forum 2017? Ikke alene blev dette tema hentet fra Kina, men, som *New York Times* i dag anerkendte i en artikel med overskriften, »I Davos var Kina, og ikke USA, måske den store stjerne«, så var hovedtalen af Liu He, Xi Jinpings førende økonom, én af dem, der trak flest deltagere, alt imens »nationale ledere syntes at konkurrere med hinanden i Davos med hensyn til at kræve tættere samarbejde med Kina«.

For at Trump kan træffe beslutning om fuldt og helt at genindføre en politik i det Amerikanske Systems tradition – Hamilton-systemet, der ligger til grund for LaRouches Fire Love – og fuldt og helt tilslutte USA den Nye Silkevej, må

britisk efterretnings og deres amerikanske lakajers forræderiske kupforsøg imod ham knuses, og gerningsmændene til deres »Russiagate«-svindelnummer må selv stilles for retten.

Senator Chuck Grassley, med tilslutning fra senator Lindsey Graham, tog endnu et stort skridt i denne retning den 25. januar, hvor de sendte breve til flere topledere i Obamaæraens Demokratiske Parti og her krævede, at alle dokumenter vedrørende Fusion GPS' og Christopher Steeles miskrediterede dossier blev afsløret for hans senatsretsudvalg – hvordan og hvornår, de hver især fik det forevist, hvordan det fandt vej til Justitsministeriet og FBI, alle deres diskussioner og ordvekslinger med disse retshåndhævende myndigheder, samt alle deres kontakter med Steele selv og med hans britiske agentkolleger.

Interessant nok er navnet Victoria Nuland (tidl. viceudenrigsminister for europæiske og eurasiske anliggender i Obamas regering, -red.) med på denne liste; husk, at Fusion GPS også sammensatte rapporter om Ukraine til Victoria Nuland, da hun kørte Obama-administrationens opbakning af de nazi-bander, der kørte kuppet i 2014 imod den valgte regering i Kiev.

Skriften på væggen er tydelig for alle at se. Det britiske Imperium og dets dødbringende, geopolitiske krige har ingen plads i det Nye Paradigme, der nu bliver virkeliggjort i hele verden. Trump har forpligtet sig til Amerikas venskab med Rusland og Kina, for at opnå dette ædle mål, baseret på en fælles skæbne for alle nationer. Alle verdensborgere må arbejde på at bringe denne plan til udfoldelse.

(Præsident Donald Trumps fulde tale i Davos kan høres [her](#) eller læs talen [her](#))

*Foto: USA's præsident Donald J. Trump taler for Davos Økonomiske Verdensforum, 26. jan., 2018.*

[1] Se også vores danske banner, »[Vedtag LaRouches Fire Love](#)«



---

# NYHEDSORIENTERING                      JANUAR

## 2018:

### Macron tilslutter Frankrig den Nye Silkevej

**Nu må Danmark på banen af formand Tom Gillesberg:**

Den franske præsident Emmanuel Macrons besøg i Kina 8.-10. januar, hvor han annoncerede, at Frankrig vil samarbejde tæt med Kina om Xi Jinpings Bælte og Vej-Initiativ, er et glædeligt og dramatisk skifte i international politik. For første gang markerede en vestlig stormagt, tilmed et af de fem permanente medlemmer af FN's sikkerhedsråd, at man vil forlade det fejlslagne, gamle, vestlige paradigme, hvor man har insisteret på en unipolær verdensorden med USA som verdens politibetjent, der sikrer, at private finansielle interesser med centrum i London og New York kan diktere, hvad der foregår i verdensøkonomien. Hvem, der kan få udvikling og hvem, der skal leve på tredje klasse. Kina har de seneste årtier formået at løfte 700 mio. kinesere ud af dyb fattigdom og ønsker med Bælte & Vej-Initiativet at gøre det samme muligt for resten af verdens nationer. Det anerkendte Macron og erklærede, at Frankrig vil deltage i denne proces, særligt i Afrika, hvor Kina er i gang med at udvirke infrastrukturelle mirakler, og hvor Frankrig har en lang kolonihistorie og (mener Macron) en forståelse for, hvad der rører sig blandt afrikanerne. Han fremhævede, at man ikke må gentage kolonialismens fejltagelser, som han mente, at Frankrig har sin del af ansvaret for, men have en inkluderende investeringspolitik, hvor alle kan være med. ...

# En ny Kold Krig? – Nej, men det kunne blive værre end en Kold Krig

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 21. jan., 2018* – Fra Rusland, fra Kina og fra New York Universitets dr. Stephen F. Cohen i USA taler eksperter om begyndelsen til en ny Kold Krig – og hermed faren for en varm krig mellem supermagterne, og endda atomangreb.

For dem, der gennemlevede det, fremmaner udtrykket »Kold Krig« billedet af et endeløst, endimensionalt mareridt uden mulighed for flugt. Det slår tankeprocessen ihjel – hvilket vi har meget dårligt råd til lige nu.

I realiteten er den historiske parallel helt forkert – men resultaterne af de neokonservatives og neoliberaleres vilde kasten USA ind i konfrontation med Rusland og Kina i dag kunne rent faktisk være værre end forrige århundredes Kolde Krig. Husk, at, efter forbrydelsen med to atombomber over Japan, blev atomvåben aldrig brugt under den Kolde Krig – selvom der var mange tilløb og tilfælde af ren held. Amerikanske tropper har aldrig kæmpet mod russiske tropper. Selvom amerikanske og kinesiske tropper kæmpede i Korea, var de to nationer aldrig rent faktisk i krig med hinanden. Det var på et hængende hår i missilkrisen på Cuba – hvor civilisationen kun blev reddet af den snart herefter myrdede præsident Jack Kennedy. Men på en eller anden måde blev de galninge, som fandtes i mængder på begge sider, sluttelig holdt stangen – ofte kun lige.

Men, holdes de stangen nu? Er det, hvad vi ser i det aktuelle opgør i regeringen i USA, eller i den demokratiske senator fra Illinois, Dick Durbins obskøne bagvaskelse? Nej, tværtimod! Betydningen er her, at »modstandsbevægelsen« har overtaget galeanstalten, som i Edgar Allan Poes »Doktor Tjære og professor Fjers system«. Deres »strategi« er »bare kom an!« »Jo værre, desto bedre!« Især nu, hvor kendsgerninger er ved at blive offentliggjort, som vil sprænge hele »Russiagate«-svindlen imod præsident Trump og Forfatningen. De håber, imod alt håb, at hvis de simpelt hen endevender alting og smider det ud ad vinduet, så vil det på en eller anden måde føre til fjernelsen af den forhadte præsident Trump.

En mand, der brugte sin hjerne helt, mens han levede det halve af sit liv i den Kolde Krig, er statsmand Lyndon LaRouche. Med forbløffende nøjagtighed forudsagde han vejen ud af skyggerne, kastet af et atomholocaust. Bælte & Vej, den Nye Silkevej, er blot nutidens version af hans vision, der går tilbage til 1960'erne. Selvom hans Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ aldrig blev virkelig vedtaget af begge supermagterne – selvom vi var tæt på – så bragte det ikke desto mindre den Kolde Krig til en afslutning ved udgangen af 1980'erne sådan, som LaRouche så præcist havde forudsagt.

LaRouche og hans metode, med de Fire Love, som inkorporerer det Strategiske Forsvarsinitiativ i hele hans karriere som en banebrydende videnskabsmand og økonom, kan bringe os gennem denne krise tids nok til at undgå den katastrofe, der truer.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump og præsident Nursultan Nazarbayev fra Kasakhstan under en arbejdsfrokost. 16. januar, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Joyce N. Boghosian)*

---

# »Tiden er inde til at lukke britiske imperieoperationer ned« Helga Zepp-LaRouche i ugentlig international webcast. pdf og video

*Så vil jeg gerne sige noget om de subjektive grunde til, at jeg, på trods af alle disse farer, er fundamentalt meget optimistisk: Og der er ikke er nogen pointe i at være bekymret. Man må have en vision for, hvor man med sit liv vil bidrage til forbedringen af den menneskelige race. Jeg har en vision, der ikke er helt identisk med Xi Jinpings, men min vision er også meget lig min mands, med hvem jeg i 40 år har arbejdet på dette, at vi har en verden, hvor hvert enkelt menneske på denne planet kan få et anstændigt liv, kan opnå at opfylde hele det potentiale, som det enkelte menneske har, og at menneskeheden kan blive voksen! Vi kan gå tilbage til de værdier, der er karakteristiske for den Amerikanske Revolution, for den Tyske Klassik, for den Italienske Renæssance og andre af kulturens højdepunkter. Jeg er forhåbningsfuld mht., at vi kan få en kulturel renæssance for klassisk musik, klassisk poesi, og eftersom Kina allerede er på denne kurs ved at genoplive den konfutsianske tradition og lægger stor vægt på klassisk kultur og videnskabelige gennembrud, mener jeg, at Vesten virkelig bør gentænke, hvad vore bidrag til universalhistoriens fremme var, og dernæst genoplive dem og få en dialog mellem kulturer med alle landes bedste traditioner.*

*Jeg mener, at dette er menneskets natur.*

Download (PDF, Unknown)

---

## **Amerikas udbytte af at gå med i den Nye Silkevej: Optimisme**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 17. jan., 2018* – Inkarnerede medieseere i USA er relativt sikre på, hvad der vil ske i den nærmeste fremtid: Regeringen går af; millioner af lovende, unge mennesker bliver deporteret; en epidemi af mere og mere potente opiater vil slå et voksende antal millioner amerikanere ihjel, elektronisk overvågning af alle, hele tiden, vil fortsætte i det uendelige; præsident Trumps planlagte \$1 bio. store initiativ for at bygge ny infrastruktur vil ikke ske; krige vil fortsætte i Afghanistan, Mellemøsten og Afrika, og vi vil sandsynligvis gå i krig med Rusland i Europa eller over Nordkorea i Asien.

Erhvervsfolk har deres egen version: De kan ikke finde faglært arbejdskraft til at besætte deres ledige jobs; men de hæver alligevel ikke lønnen, fordi de er usikre på, hvad der sker, når aktie- og låneboblen brister.

Sammen med masseskyderier og periodiske terrorangreb er dette blev amerikaneres, og europæeres, »informerede forventninger«.

Tingene er gået virkelig galt siden århundredeskiftet – og især siden finanskrakket i 2007-08 – og pessimisme er således dagens orden.

Schiller Instituttets stifter Helga Zepp-LaRouche, som har stor erfaring med Kina og er en intellektuel ophavsmand til instituttets politik for den »Nye Silkevej«, påpeger, at forventningerne i Kina er helt anderledes. Forventningerne her er økonomisk vækst, afslutning af fattigdom, ikke alene dér, men også i meget fattige lande, at se teknologiske vidundere og ny infrastruktur, at opleve kulturelt samarbejde med andre lande og mulighederne for fred; og endda – husker I, da millioner af amerikanere drømte om dette? – udforskning af Månen og Solsystemet.

Hun påpeger, at den voksende indflydelse, som Kinas Bælte & Vej Initiativ har – og som senest har tiltrukket den franske præsident Emmanuel Macron – er en indflydelse for optimisme og en fornemmelse af at have en mission, og ikke blot »praktiske« aftaler om at bygge højhastigheds-jernbaner, selv om disse også kan sprede en kulturel optimisme med hensyn til fremtiden.

Denne mission er afgørende for at være optimistisk. Et finanskrak af »alting-boblen« er rent faktisk på vej, og det med sikkerhed. Men, ved at genindføre Glass/Steagall-bankopdelingsloven, kan vi med lethed bringe banksystemet og økonomien igennem det og øge kredit til at udvide reel økonomisk produktivitet. Der findes metoder, som har stået deres prøve i amerikansk historie, til at få kredit dirigeret til de store infrastrukturprojekter og de banebrydende teknologier, vi behøver, og endda et forceret program for opnåelse af fusionskraft.

Det, der er vigtigt, er at erkende, at Kinas mission for Bælte & Vej Initiativet for stormagter, vendt mod verden, er en succesfuld mission, og at gå med i den. Kernen, som er præsidenterne Donald Trumps, Xi Jinpings og Vladimir Putins

samarbejde for at afslutte 20 års permanent krig, findes stadig.

LaRouche PAC og Schiller Instituttet har lagt en klar plan for en mission. For det første, stop briternes og amerikanske imperiefraktioners og efterretningsvæseners planlagte kup mod Trump. Efter at have påført dette kup et tilbageslag gennem masse-cirkulation af vores »Mueller-dossier«, så cirkulér dernæst Lyndon LaRouches økonomiske politikker med de »Fire Love«, for at genoprette amerikansk produktivitet og få Amerika klar til at gå med i en ny Marshallplan i Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Dette er de *reelt informerede* forventninger for landets nærmeste fremtid.

*Foto: Præsident Donald J. Trump deltager i ceremonier i marken i 2018 College Football Playoff National Championship. 8. januar, 2018. (Official White House Photo by Shealah Craighead)*

---

# **Vi går frem fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt: LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform – »Valgkampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«**

*Leder fra LaRouche PAC, USA, 16. jan., 2018 – Vi bliver presset fra alle sider, i USA og i den transatlantiske sektor, til at synke ned på et lavpunkt, med hensyn til økonomi,*

kultur og moral. Under angreb fra dem, der forsvarer City of Londons/Wall Streets døende, monetaristiske system, presses vi til at fikserer på spørgsmål og »emner«, der har til formål at holde vores tankegang fangen, som i en fælde: »Hvad sagde Trump, eller hvad sagde han ikke?« Alt imens kendsgerningerne står klart: Vi må gå med i den Nye Silkevejs impuls for udvikling. USA skal med om bord. **LaRouche PAC's 2018 Platform; »Kampagnen for at vinde fremtiden«**, blev udgivet i går for at mobilisere en styrke, der kan få dette til at ske.

En ny erklæring er nu under udarbejdelse, om at bringe den Nye Silkevej til de amerikanske kontinenter. Se på størrelsesordenen af krisen i Caribien og Mellemamerika! Fejlernæring af børn er f.eks. på over 17 % i Caribien. I Haiti er 47 % af børn fejlernærede; 80 % lever i fattigdom. I dele af Mellemamerika ser vi samme billede. Dette er de rene helveder på vores halvkugle.

Der findes ingen måde, hvorpå vi kan »løse« de »dagens spørgsmål«, der er åbenbare i USA – dvs., narkoepidemien, »migranter«, grænsesikkerhed, mistede jobs osv. – uden samtidig også at styrke Caribien, Mellemamerika og Mexico; samt de amerikanske kontinenter i deres helhed.

Det samme kan siges om Afrika, Sydvestasien og Europa. I Subsahara-Afrika har vi en fejlernæringsprocent på 22. Lægehjælp er en sjældenhed. De kampe, der er en følge af den onde politik for »regimeskifte«, har gjort millioner af mennesker fra Nordafrika og Sydvestasien, i Libyen, Irak, Syrien og Yemen, hjemløse. Godt og vel 1 million mennesker har søgt tilflugt i Europa siden 2015. I 2017 druknede flere end 3.000 mennesker, mens de forsøgte at krydse Middelhavet.

Se så på, hvad Kina gør i samarbejde med nationer i Afrika. Foreløbig har man bygget 6.200 km moderne jernbaner, eller de er under konstruktion, sammen med også kraftværker, dæmninger og andre projekter. Den kinesiske udenrigsminister Wang Yi har netop afsluttet en turne til fire afrikanske nationer, hvor



flere projekter blev planlagt. Præsident for Asiatisk Infrastruktur-Investeringsbank (AIIB), Jin Liqun, udtalte i denne uge, på toårsdagen for bankens oprettelse, at den vil udvide lån til Afrika og også til Sydamerika. (Se Schiller Instituttets Specialrapport: »Forlæng den Nye Silkevej til Vestasien og Afrika: En vision for en økonomisk renæssance«, af Hussein Askary[1] og Jason Ross.)

Se så på de amerikanske lande, og på, hvad Kina gør dér. Den 19.-22. jan. vil Wang Li deltage i Sammenslutningen af Latinamerikanske og Caribiske Staters (CELAC) møde for at diskutere udviklingsplaner og øge det strategiske samarbejde mellem de to områder »til et højere niveau«, hvorefter han vil tage på statsbesøg til Chile og Uruguay, der begge er entusiastiske tilhængere af Bælte & Vej Initiativet.

Forestil jer en »rygrad«, der består af en udviklingskorridor, som løber fra Sydamerikas sydligste spids mod nord gennem Darién-gabet (en sump- og skovafbrydelse af den panamerikanske hovedvej mellem Panama og Columbia, -red.) og Mellemerika, fortsætter mod nord over USA's og Canadas højsletter og ind i Alaska og videre til Beringstræde-tunnelforbindelsen til Asien og Europa. I USA ville denne nye korridor skabe en vej til at »genbefolke« (med nye byer, industri og landbrug) landbrugsamterne i de centrale, amerikanske stater, som i de seneste år har haft de højeste rater af udvandring, narkomisbrug og selvmord i nationen.

At virkeliggøre udvikling på en sådan skala kan ikke simpelt hen gøres »fra bunden og op«, men kræver derimod prioriterede forsknings- og udviklingsprojekter og lokaliteter, der har evnen til at hæve produktiviteten med en kvantespringsvirkning. Blandt de vigtige centre er centrene for rumraketopsendelse i det ækvatoriale, nordøstlige Sydamerika. I Puerto Rico – som stadig er hjemsøgt efter orkanerne Irma og Maria, samt af manglen på genopbygning – er der mulighed for en »Indfaldshavn til de amerikanske lande« på øens sydkyst ved Ponce, som vil være et knudepunkt på den Nye

Silkevej.

Dette storslåede perspektiv for de amerikanske kontinenter blev i dag beskrevet af Helga Zepp-LaRouche, der pointerede, at vi må arbejde ud fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt. Fra et økonomisk perspektiv, fra et moralsk perspektiv: positionér jer fra et fordelagtigt udgangspunkt.

[1] [Se Husseins Askarys tale \(dansk\) over samme emne](#)